The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1898.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 41

OUR SENATORS CLAMOR FOR WAR

Aggressive Resolutions Aimed at Spain in the Upper House.

MASON IS ON THE WAR PATH

Foraker, Frye and Rawlins Want Immediate Action Taken.

PLAN TO OVERTHROW REED

Republicans and Democrats Plotting to Carry a Cuban Intervention Through the House—President Gets an Inkling to This and Postpones the Sending of a Message to Congress—Congress Cannot be Held in Check Much Longer.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the senate Rawlins of Utah introduced a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and declaring war against Spain.

Senator Foraker offered a resolution for Cuban independence. He spoke of the delays caused by the De Lome incident and the Maine incident, but declar-

JOSEPH B. FORAKER.

ed the Cuban question would come up whatever was done with the Maine question.

Senator Frye introduced a resolution reciting the condition in Cuba and directing the president at his discretion to take steps to drive the naval and military forces from the island of Cuba.

The Rawlins, Foraker and Frye resolutions went to the foreign relations committee.

MASON WANTS WAR.

Senator Mason, (Ill.) followed the introduction of the resolutions with a war shriek, and said if 90 victims of the Maine had been senators or sons of senators we would not have been forty days in declaring war, yet the lives of all Americans are served alike under our laws. He declared for himself, he was for war, and the galleries vigorously applauded his remarks.

The resolution for the importation free of duty on military supplies, passed.

PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW REED.

A very determined movement is on foot among members of the house in which members of both parties are co-operating to bring preparation for intervention in Cuba to a vote, if necessary by arbitrarily overruling the chair.

The situation is being thoroughly canvassed, particularly on the Republican side as the Democratic leaders have given assurances of the co-operation as soon as the Republicans, who are engineering the scheme are ready.

Hull, chairman of the military committee, is at the head of the movement on the Republican side, and it is asserted with great positiveness, it has decided strength.

PRESIDENT DELAYS MESSAGE.

It was the intention of these members to attach a resolution for intervention to the appropriation for the relief of Cubans, which it was expected the president would ask for in his message today and it was claimed it was in fear of this which induced the president to change his plans to withhold the message. If the message is not sent, the program is to present the resolution and if it is ruled out of order, overturn the ruling of the chair. A very prominent member who is using all his energies to promote the foregoing program, says there will be no delay beyond Thursday.

Marsh, Illinois, chairman of the house committee on militia, introduced a joint desolution declaring war between Spain and the United States.

TROOPS EMBARK FOR THE EAST.

Oklahoma Regulars Board Cars with all Hotchkiss Guns.

EL RENO, Okla., March 29.—Troops at this point are embarking on board cars and taking all Hotchkiss guns and available field pieces at the fort. It is understood they are going to eastern coast points.

SUPPLIES CAN BE SENT.

Spanish Government Gives a Point in the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, March 29—The Spanish minister, Barnabe, had a long talk with Assistant Secretary of State Day, and it is said was productive of further expression from high officials that the aspect continued pacific. It is learned the last difference has disappeared as to Spain objecting to the dispatch of relief supplies by the United States to Cuba. Spain also expressed full willingness to allow the reconcentrados to be assisted by agricultural implements, etc., or in any other way the United States sees fit to adopt as long as it does not assume a form offensive to Spain by being carried in warships. Beyond this however, plans of settlement have taken a very wide range and are not yet reduced to such a form as to give promise of acceptance by both governments. There is high authority for saying however, that the Spanish attitude up to the present time is not to consider either independence of Cuba or forcible intervention or sale of the island.

RIOT FEARED IN HAVANA.

The Presence of American Newspaper Correspondents Angers the Spanish in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Capt.-Gen. Blanco sent a communication here in which he says while he does not anticipate riots by Cubans or Weylerites, he believes a demonstration may be precipitated any minute by an element made up by certain Americans of strong anti-Spanish tendency now in Havana who want to precipitate war. He declares the presence of American correspondents there adds to the criticality of the situation.

In regard to reports of threatened disturbances at Havana, Assistant Secretary Day said this forenoon, a telegram from Lee shows there is no occasion for alarming reports as to the situation in Havana.

BOTTOM BLOWN UP.

Testimony of Diver Rundquist Who Examined the Hole in the Maine.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gunner's Mate Carl Rundquist, one of the divers, said he went down in the after part of the 10-inch magazine and found a lot of empty ten-inch powder tanks—dozens of them with pieces blown in all directions. They did not look as if they had been exploded by a charge inside. It looked as if a pressure from the outside had opened them up. The ragged edges of the ship were bent in board. The bottom of the ship was all blown up. Found a hole in the bottom of the ship. Looked as if it was blown up from the outside "because no explosion from the inside could make a hole like that; the armor-plates also showed they were blown in from the outside the way they were bent."

Rundquist being recalled, testified to the progress of his exploration. He went down March 8, on the port side, and found the berth deck sleeping aft to starboard. There was coal several feet deep just forward of the crane; none of it had been blown out of the ship on that side. He also found a ten-inch tank and powder bags which he sent up. He also found a bunch of wires "about fifty of them in a bunch." In the afternoon he went down in the same place and followed the armor-plate and found the break where the armor-plate ended. Here he found a long string of heavy wire 15 feet long. Asked as to the condition of the backing of the armor, he replied: "The end was all twisted and torn and ragged edges and then they all looked and pointed inward. I also examined the upper part of the backing and found the inside corner gone."

Manufacturers and Investors'

before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of hardwood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

"A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking front rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased at very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

It's Reliable.

See adv. of Chautauqua Nursery Co., Geneva, N. Y., if looking for steady work and good pay.

FIREMEN KEPT BUSY

Respond to Three Alarms of Fire Within Twelve Hours Time.

TWO WERE INCIPIENT BLAZES

The Third Damaged the Grocery Store of William Hagois—Stock Valued at $1,200 to $1,500—Loss Covered by Insurance.

From Daily of March 29.

The fire department was kept busy yesterday afternoon and last night, answering three alarms within twelve hours' time. As was announced last evening, the first alarm was at the home of August Strelberg on Herrick avenue, children setting fire to a bed. There was a great deal of smoke and the firemen were obliged to throw bed and clothes out of a window. The loss will not exceed $15 and there is an insurance fully covering the loss.

Before the apparatus was cleaned up there was a second alarm, fire having been discovered in a shanty at the home of Mr. Peterson, No. 1511 Prospect street. It broke out in a pile of rags and set fire to the interior of the building and burned up a number of bicycle tires. The department had no trouble in subduing the blaze and the loss will ont exceed $5.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning Policeman Bose discovered fire number three in the grocery store of William Hagois, No. 1135 North Wisconsin street. He sent in an alarm from box 42 and the department promptly responded. The blaze was hard to locate on account of the dense smoke, but it was found among a lot of egg crates under the shelving on the south side of the store. On the shelves were many boxes of matches, soap and other articles. The fire had gained quite a headway and run up through the floor into the hallway. Three families reside in the upper part of the building, and it is needless to say that considerable excitement prevailed and there was a rush to get out of the place. In the meantime the firemen were crawling on their stomachs to get at the blaze and finally succeeded, and in a very short time had it under control and subdue it, but not before a large pile of matches was carried out and dumped into the ditch. An inspection of the interior of the store this morning reveals that the shelving and walls of the store were badly scorched, and the whole stock, valued at between $1,200 and $1,500 damaged. There is an insurance on the stock sufficient to cover the loss and also on the building. How the fire originated is not known, but Mr. Hagois is inclined to believe that somebody carelessly threw a lighted cigar among the egg crates. A year ago Mr. Hagois' store was damaged by fire, the blaze haveing originated by a telephone line crossing with an electric light wire, sending a current in through the phone.

This is the thirteenth alarm that the fire department has responded to this year and there has not been a loss amounting to $1,000. Firemen say that no other city in the country of similar size has been so fortunate.

WRECK ON THE BIG FOUR.

Train Goes Through a Bridge and Many Injured.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 29.—The local Big Four passenger train for Indianapolis went through a bridge at Kickapoo creek near here this morning. One report says four were killed, and a number injured. It is now known that no one was killed, but nearly every one aboard was hurt. The bridge was thrown out of line by high water. The cars lie in a ditch bottom up.

MADISON SHOP IS BUSY.

Turning Out a Heavy Machine for the Government.

MADISON, Wis., March 29.—The Gisholt Machine company of this city is at work on a government order for a heavy machine used in the manufacture of steel projectiles for big guns and is figuring on another government order for fifty similar machines, to be turned out in ten to sixteen days. Work is being rushed night and day to complete orders.

Fifty Years Ago.

In the column of news, fifty years ago, daily chronicled in the Milwaukee Sentinel is the following from the Racine Whig, which will interest old settlers: "In the course of six or eight weeks we shall have one steam mill in full operation here, with four run of stones and another nearly completed, with two run. Two new Racine vessels of large size will also be about ready to receive the first freights. The large warehouses are already going ahead and a new and large furnace and machine snop is to be put up at once by Burgess & Co. The building is to be of stone and brick, two stories high, and 35x80 feet on the ground. The motive power for the shops is to be a steam engine which is now being manufactured by the company. Sage Town is going ahead swimmingly and bids fair soon to be to Racine what Kilbourntown is to Milwaukee."

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Annie Brouchard Arrested on Charge of Stealing a Ring and Lady's Hat.

Miss Annie Brouchard, of the town of Caledonia, was arrested this morning by Policeman Edward Schumacher, on charge of stealing a ladies hat and a gold ring from the residence of B. Soldine on Lake avenue, where she was employed as a servant girl. When she obtained a position at the Soldine home she gave her name as Annie Weber. She is the girl who worked at the Van Valkenburg box factory in the Secor block and who raised a check from $4 to $14 and who went down on the end of the south pier and remained there all day. It was supposed that she had leaped into the lake and drowned herself, and the life saving crew came out and searched for her body. She was found in a back yard on the north side the following morning. Her father made good the money at the time and there was no prosecution. Today the father was seen and said that he could do nothing with the girl, that she could not keep a place to work and all last week he did not know where she was, and he desired that she be sent to the Industrial school for girls. She is 16 years of age, not bad looking and says that all of her troubles grew out of the fact that she has a step mother.

SEC. ALGER SAYS WAIT.

McKinley Can Take But a Step at a Time--Result of a Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At the close of the cabinet meeting today Secretary Alger gave out the following:

"So far from being any difference of opinion among members of the cabinet they are all in hearty accord with the president, and have been without a single exception. When he read to them the message on the Maine, there was not a single dissenting voice nor a suggestion of a change. It commanded the approval of every member. How could the president have said that he gave it to congress at once, and stated he had forwarded it to Spain and is awaiting her reply. He must take one step at a time. It may be said further, there need be no fear he will not take the next step. He is not lost to the moment in presenting not only the Maine incident, but the whole situation to Spain. The country can well afford to wait the result of negotiations, which will be promptly made known, whatever the result."

LETTER FOUND

Written by Kestler, a Fugitive From Justice.

From Daily of March 29.

When William Beatty was sheriff of Racine county a young man named Kestler, who had been arrested on charge of stealing an engine and other articles from a Racine Junction company, escaped from the county jail by climbing up through a chimney. A reward of $25 was offered for his capture, but he was never approhended. One day last week a letter was picked up on the street. It was addressed to Frank Wald and was from Kestler. It said in effect that Kestler was at a certain number in Chicago, but things were getting warm and he would have to get out. The letter was handed to the officers, but as it was written some time ago, the supposition prevails that the fugitive from justice made his exit from the place where he said he was stopping. That Kestler has been back in the city since he escaped is well known, but he always kept under cover and could never be apprehended.

OBITUARY.

Briggs.

From Daily of March 29.

Frank A., the two year and seven months old son of Wellington Briggs, died at his home on State street last night at 10 o'clock, of brain fever, after a two weeks illness. He was a bright and winsome child and a favorite of the household. The father and surviving relatives will have the sympathy of all in their sad hour of sorrow. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house, corner of State and Superior streets.

Miller.

Mrs. Hubbard Miller, one of the best known residents of North Point, died at 1 p. m. today. She leaves a husband and nine children. Funeral will be announced later.

Wadley Captured.

Last week a boarding house keeper named Peter Rasmussen was robbed of $17. A man named Wadley, who had been boarding at the house, disappeared and Rasmussen suspected that he knew something about the theft. The police were notified and other cities were given a description of Wadley. This morning word was received from Milwaukee that the man had been arrested there. Chief of Police Johnson went up after him. Wadley had been in the city about five weeks and became a member of the Volunteers of America.

TROOPS ORDERED TO DRY TORTUGAS

Gen. Miles Issues an Order to That Effect Today.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH TO MOVE

Regiment is Composed Exclusively of Colored Soldiers.

CAN WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE

A Significant Order Which Looks Much Like War—Spain Refuses to Abide by Terms Submitted by the Administration—Important Disclosures Are Expected In the Next Few Days.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—By order of General Miles, orders were isued today for the transfer of the Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry to Dry Tortugas. The fact that this regiment is made up of colored troops is regarded as quite significant in showing the purpose of the war department to concentrate colored troops in the vicinity of Cuba inasmuch as it is recognized that the negro

GENERAL MILES.

is better able to withstand the Cuban climate than the white man.

There are three other colored regiments in the army with an aggregate strength o over 2,000. The movement is to begin in about two weeks, and the troops on arriving at Tortugas will go into camp, there being no regular barracks there. They will be instructed in artillery practice.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Senators and others who talked with the president last night and today say the proposition for an armistice came from Spain, and while it is being considered in connection with other negotiations the president insisted that any proposed armistice must be coupled with other considerations which Spain has shown no disposition to accept, and it is supposed will not accept.

The tenor of the conditions is not stated, but it looks as though it is permanent peace and self-government for Cubans. It was stated by one senator that matters would be brought to a head within a very short time.

VERDICT FOR $3,000.

Plaintiff in the Celebrated Bull Case Gets a Verdict for $3,000.

From Daily of March 29.

The celebrated bull case which has been on trial in the Kenosha county circuit court the past few days, came to an end yesterday afternoon. It was the case of Peter Hauser vs. Mrs. Mary A. Whiteley and her son Harvey Whitley, all of Brighton, Kenosha county. Louis Bohmerick was the attorney for the plaintiff and Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker for the defendants. The jury brought in a verdict of $3,000 damages for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bohmerick is happy as it was the first case he ever tried in the circuit court. Hauser, the plaintiff, was a hired man in the employ of the Whitley's. There was a bull fastened in a box stall. The animal broke away and Harvey Whitley entered the barn, threw a chain about the animal's neck and attempted to tie up the beast, but was unable to pull the bull over. He called upon the hired man, Hauser, to come and assist him. When Hauser entered the barn the bull attacked and gored him. The injuries sustained laid him up for about two months. He brought suit for $10,000 damages, and as above stated, the jury brought in a verdict for $3,000. A motion for a new trial will be made and the case may be appealed to the supreme court.

SPANIARDS ARE HOPEFUL.

Believe the Present Difficulty Will End in Peace.

MADRID, March 29.—Complete tranquility prevails here and in the provinces. Public opinion is quieted by the belief that the difficulties between Spain and the United States will be arranged in a friendly manner. The newspapers place great stress upon the conference between Woodford and Sagasta, to take place this afternoon.

THEY WANT TO SELL.

Rumored Kenosha Street Railway Franchise Offered for Sale.

From Daily of March 29.

It was learned today on very good authority, that representatives of Mr. Comstock, who was recently awarded a street railway franchise, by the city council of Kenosha, was in this city a few days ago and offered the franchise to the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric Railway company for a money consideration. It was learned further that the latter company would not buy at any price, for the Comstock franchise is practically the same as was offered, the M. R. & K. company a year or so ago.

Inquiry was made at the offices of the company this morning to ascertain the authenticity of the report, but the M. R. & K. officials would not talk on the subject. The report, however, is from reliable authority and cannot be questioned.

The Kenosha papers have all along contended the Comstock people secured the franchise to build and operate an electric road in that city, and would begin operations in the spring. Later developements clearly indicate the franchise is on the market to the highest bidder, but it is safe to say the bidders will be as scarce as hen's teeth.

Farmers along the line of the M. R. & K. Electric road, especially those in close proximity to Berryville, Ives, Tabor and County Line, are petitioning the company to make an effort to secure the contract for carrying United States mail. They contend they would then have more frequent service than they have at present. Farmers along the line of the electric road now enjoy all of the comforts of one living in the city. They receive their evening paper the same as the city folk do, not the next day as of old, but the same evening the paper is issued.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

To Those Coming to Alaska or the Klondike Gold Fields.

One thing should be impressed upon every miner, prospector or trader coming to Alaska, to the Klondike, or the Yukon country, and that is the necessity for providing an adequate and proper food supply. Whether procured in the states, in the Dominion, or at the supply stores here or further on, this must be his primary concern. Upon the manner in which the miner has observed or neglected this precaution more than upon any one thing will his success or failure depend.

These supplies must be healthful and should be concentrated, but the most careful attention in the selection of foods that will keep unimpaired indefinitely under all the conditions which they will have to encounter is imperative. For instance, as bread raised with baking powder must be relied upon for the chief part of every meal, imagine the helplessness of a miner with a can of spoiled baking powder. Buy only the very best flour; it is the cheapest in the end. Experience has shown the Royal Baking Powder to be the most reliable and the trading companies now uniformly supply this brand, as others will not keep in this climate. Be sure that the bacon is sweet, sound and thoroughly cured. These are the absolute necessities upon which all must place a chief reliance, and can under no circumstances be neglected. They may, of course, be supplemented by as many comforts or delicacies as the prospector may be able to pack or desire to pay for.—From the Alaska Mining Journal.

A book of receipts for all kinds of cookery, which is specially valuable for use upon the trail or in the camp, is published by the Royal Baking Powder Company of New York. The receipts are thoroughly practical, and the methods are carefully explained, so that the inexperienced may, with its aid, readily prepare everything requisite for a good, wholesome meal, or even dainties if he has the necessary materials. The matter is in compact though durable form, the whole book weighing but two ounces. Under a special arrangement this book will be sent free to miners or others who may desire it. We would recommend that every one going to the Klondike procure a copy. Address the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

HANG McKINLEY IN EFFIGY.

Fund Started to Reimburse Spain for the Expense of the Maine Explosion.

DURANGO, Colo., March 29.—President McKinley was burned in effigy here last evening in consequence of his message on the destruction of the Maine. The sentiment was so strong that there was not a voice raised in opposition to the act. Heated speeches were indulged in after the effigy was swung from a tree in the center of the town, and then in response to a voice from the crowd suggesting that the people subscribe to a fund to reimburse Spain for the explosives used on the Maine a list was opened. In a few minutes over a hundred dollars was raised.

Sale Bills.

For auction bills send your order to the Journal Printing Company, No. 328 Main street, Racine, or to J. Z. Collier, county agent, Union Grove, Wis.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC ROADS.

Prospects Good for a Through Line Be- Chicago and Milwaukee.

From Daily of March 29.

Electric cars will be running within the year from Waukegan to North Evanston, where, at the intersection of Central and Jackson avenues, connection will be made with the Evanston Electric Street railway and the patrons landed in Chicago by that road, says the Chicago Record. Already seven miles of the road which is called the Bluff City Electric Street railway, are in operation in two sections. One section runs from Waukegan south four miles to North Chicago, and another section, three miles in length, has Fort Sheridan at one end and Highland Park at the other.

The intervening stretch will be completed before July 1, and fifteen miles of road will then be in operation. Plans for the completion of the railway to North Evanston are not yet in shape to begin work, but men interested in its construction said yesterday it was hoped to have the whole line running by the end of the year. Right of way has been secured through Kenilworth, Winnetka, Wilmette and Glencoe, and in the two last named villages franchises have been granted.

The road, when completed, will be twenty-nine miles long. Heavy rails have been used in building the road and the cars run over it are thirty-six feet long, have fourtrucks, and the seats run across the car instead of along the sides. They are built on the model of passenger coaches, but are somewhat smaller. Their weight makes them easy and free from the swinging, rocking motion of electric cars. A parcel express will also be run over the road, but no freight will be carried. The fare will be about half that charged on the Northwestern road, but the time will be slower.

It is possible that a connection will be made between the Bluff City Electric railway and the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric railway, which is now in operation between Milwaukee and Kenosha, a distance of thirty-five miles. The sixteen miles between Kenosha and Waukegan will probably be built by one or both of the roads, and the electric system made to extend the whole of the eighty-five miles that separate Milwaukee from Chicago. But nothing definite has yet been done in this direction. The president of the Bluff City Electric railway is C. E. Loss of Chicago.

Resolutions of Eastern Star.

Union Grove, March 29, 1898.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst, by death, our beloved sister and friend, Nellie M. Thompson.

Whereas, During her membership in our chapter she has won the highest esteem of its members, and is entitled to a grateful remembrance; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Nellie Thompson, our chapter has lost a valued and esteemed member, one who not only believed in but practiced the principles of our order, a true-hearted, brave and generous Star.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the parents and relatives of our departed sister in their sad affliction, and we pray that they may find consolation in that promise that we shall meet again in our heavenly home, where none he love need part.

Resolved, That in memory of Sister Nellie Thompson our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread on the records of the chapter and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased sister, with the seal of our chapter attached; also that they be published in our home papers.

Chas. E. Bartholf,
Addie Smith,
Josie Colby,
Committee.

Plenty of Tramps.

The number of tramps sheltered at the tramp house on Wisconsin street since the place was opened, exceeds the total number of last year by at least two hundred and fifty, and before the place closes the number will go higher. Keeper Stripple says that many of the fellows were repeaters and that fact swells the list.

Ohio State Journal: John Bull sympathizes with America in the present Spanish imbroglio, but will take no active part in case of war. He has troubles of his own.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1898.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike. Subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Womankind, with cook book or poultry book, one year for $1.00. See adv.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Monthly stock fair at Hale's Corners on Monday, April 4th.

If Spain was religiously inclined she might give up Cuba this Lent.

If the new battleship Kentucky proves true to her title, she will never take water.

Police officers now keep a sharp lookout for bicycle riders navigating the sidewalks on their silent steeds.

Chief of Police Johnson proposes to strictly enforce the ordinance in regard to riding bicycles on sidewalks.

There is hardly a factory in Racine but that is running full time and many are running twelve and fourteen hours.

The Journal has several hundred more pamphlets on the Cuban famine sufferers, which can be had by calling at this office.

Hunters report large flocks of geese and ducks circulating about Barnes' Prairie, west of this city, but too high in the air to shoot at.

On many of the streets in Racine it is impossible for a team to pull even an ordinary load. It is useless to add that they should be paved or otherwise improved.

The C. & N. W. railroad company has commenced grading for its spur to the J. I. Case plow works. A dozen teams and many men are at work, and operations will be pushed as fast as possible.

People living on Sixteenth, Racine and Fourteenth streets state that they have no rights up that way. Dozens of bicyclists take possession of the sidewalks and pedestrians leap into the road and mud for fear of being injured.

At Kenosha Saturday evening the Republicans nominated O. M. Pettit for mayor. The selection is a good one. Mr. Pettit is one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Kenosha and the Journal hopes that he will be elected.

The streets, especially in the outskirts, are in a deplorable condition and a disgrace to a city the size of Racine. If the board of public works would stipulate a three inch dressing of gravel on the street after it was graded, Racine would now have excellent highways despite heavy rains.

Heart Sceptics are Convinced in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives relief in 30 minutes in most acute cases of heart disease. One dose is all that is needed to convince the most skeptical. Thousands of lives have been saved through its timely use. It is one of the wonders of modern medical science. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—61.

It is said that the patterns on the finger tips are not only unchangeable through life, but the chance of the finger tips of two persons being alike is less than one chance in 64,000,000,000.

THE MAYOR IS BETTER.

Bolstered up in Bed Today—Although Suffering Some Pain He May Soon be Out.

From Daily of March 28.

Mayor Graham, who was struck and injured by a C. & N. W. R. R. passenger train Saturday morning, is getting along nicely. He was bolstered up in bed this morning, and his mind appears to be more clear. There is considerable pain about the back and shoulders and a number of ribs are no doubt more or less injured. There is every indication that his honor will fully recover from the injuries. It was a most remarkable escape from death, and the people of the city are thankful that the chief executive of the city was spared. Few men have passed through the same experience of Mayor Graham and come out alive. When he fell from the trestle work about the Badger Electric Light company chimney a couple of years ago it was not believed that he should recover. It was a fall of seventy feet, and as the body of the mayor bounded down through the scantlings and support it was not believed that he would land alive. But he went through it and lived, but one of his limbs was left shorter than the other and crippled him for life. Not long ago while at work on the waterworks tower he injured the same leg, but came out all right. Then came the attack of la grippe which weakened him terribly, and then the accident with the train. Taking the fact into consideration that Mayor Graham is a man of slight build and over 60 years of age, it is marvelous that he could pass through such terrible ordeals. If there are no setbacks the attending physician expects that his honor can be out in a short time. Yesterday hundreds of inquiries were made as to his condition by friends both in and out of the city.

Dr. A. L. Buchan reports this afternoon that Mayor Graham is getting along nicely and that he will recover from the injuries sustained.

WILL GET FULL AMOUNT.

Union National Bank Will Secure Full Amount in the Eisendrath Co. Case.

From Daily of March 28.

Negotiations were recently completed by which the Union National bank will secure the full amount of its claim against B. D. Eisendrath. This insures the continuation of the business of B. D. Eisendrath Tanning company. It is reported that they will in the near future build additional buildings, double their force of help and largely increase their output. As this adds to the growth and welfare of our city, we are pleased to make mention of it.

MATRIMONIAL.

Rasmussen-Peterson.

From Daily of March 28.

Saturday evening Miss Mary Rasmussen and Mr. H. P. Peterson were united in marriage at the Bethania church on Silver street, Rev. Mr. Goetke performing the ceremony, in the presence of many friends and relatives of the contracting parties. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. Milmine on Silver street and a wedding supper was served. The newly wedded pair received many handsome presents. They will reside on May street. The groom is well known and popular and the bride is also an estimable lady from Minneapolis, Minn.

Gere-Matthews.

It leaked out today that Miss Laura Gere and Mr. Charles Matthews, two well known young people of the city, were quietly united in marriage by Court Commissioner R. L. Upchurch, on March 8. The groom is a prominent merchant tailor of the city and popular, and the bride is an estimable young lady of the south side and a favorite in social circles where she mingles. They will receive the congratulations of their many friends.

Social and Personal.

Mrs. E. F. Snell of Milwaukee, is the guest of Mrs. L. W. Philbrook.

Born to Mr. and Mrs Charles Hammerson, of North Main street, a son.

Prof. A. J. Volland of Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting Racine friends.

Mrs. R. C. Hadley has been called to Philadelphia on account of the dangerous illness of her father.

Fred Krueger, a well known Racine boy, now a permanent citizen of Portland, Ore., is visiting Racine friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller have returned from an extended visit in California. They enjoyed a very pleasant time in the Golden state.

Just a Cold in the Head

Very often develops into the most acute and disgusting form of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder relieves a cold in the head in 10 minutes and precludes the possibility of the catarrh malady, but should catarrh have gained headway this wonderful remedy will cure it in a wonderfully short time. The Lord Bishop of Toronto over his own signature gives a strong testimony to its curing qualities. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—62.

Within the past twenty-five years organized bands of robbers have been nearly exterminated in Southern Italy, but the Camorra still flourishes in Naples.

These Worrying Piles.

One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn cases of Blind, Bleeding, or Itching Piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Eczema and all itching and burning skin diseases. It acts like magic. 35 cents. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—63.

Woman Why

You have sallow skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Discolorations. Why resort to cosmetics and powders to hide the defects? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthful rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. From one to two pills a dose, will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. 10c for 40 doses. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—64.

IS MAKING HEADWAY

Electric Railways Between Chicago, Racine, Milwaukee, Green Bay.

ALSO TO THE INLAND LAKES

Movement on Foot for Extensive Improvements During the Present Year—Will Carry Freight as Well as Passengers.

From Daily of March 28.

Talk is again heard in regard to establishing electric street railway lines between Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha and to connect with the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric line and thence to run up to Green Bay, also a line to connect with all of the leading summer resorts and lakes in Racine, Kenosha and other counties. A company with $10,000,000 capital has been organized at Chicago for this purpose and have commenced operations in many localities. It is proposed that not only shall these lines carry passengers but freight. One line proposes to carry milk. In reviewing the possibilities of a line between Chicago, Wilmot, Kenosha county and Wisconsin lakes, etc., a Chicago paper says:

Between Chicago and Milwaukee there are only a few gaps to be filled in an uninterrupted chain of electric railways. The last gaps will be filled this summer, according to the officials of the different companies that cover the territory. This chain of electric lines has been built by piecework. The Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric railway is in operation from Milwaukee to the Kenosha city limits, covering a distance of thirty-five miles. The Kenosha council passed an ordinance a few weeks ago for the construction of a new line to the south city limits, and from this point to Waukegan there are sixteen miles of track to be constructed, which it is estimated will be completed within three months. From Waukegan to North Chicago there is already a trolley line in operation, and work is rapidly progressing on an extension of this line to Winnetka and North Evanston, where connection will be made with lines leading into Chicago.

When this Chicago and Milwaukee chain of electric lines is completed it will be possible for a trolley car to make an uninterrupted journey from Chicago to Green Bay, Wis., a distance of 201 miles. For most of this distance the electric line will parallel the Milwaukee division of the Chicago and Northwestern steam railroad company. About sixty miles of the track of the Fox River electric line, connecting Milwaukee and Green Bay, was laid last summer and fall, and many miles of construction work were completed during the winter. The builders say the line will be completed to Milwaukee before the 1st of May. The Fox River line is chartered to do a freight as well as a passenger business, and the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha road has also been licensed to carry baggage and express. The latter company is now operating nine cars, one every hour, between Milwaukee and Kenosha. Its rate of fare is about one-half that of the Chicago and Northwestern; but the service is, of course, much slower.

There is no part of the United States where trolley construction is making such strides as in the immediate vicinity of Chicago, and the chain of lines between Chicago and Green Bay will eclipse in length any direct trolley service in the United States. On these interurban lines the passenger cars will be almost as heavy as an ordinary steam railway coach, and will carry motors of nearly double the power of those used on the ordinary electric lines in the city. It has been proposed to build special cars for this service, with compartments for smokers and side doors, on the English railway plan, and some of the companies may do so. Frequent service and low fares will be the rule, as the cost of construction and operation is in all cases much less than that of the steam roads. The latter will, however, have the advantage in competition of greater speed, and for several years to come the trolley lines will be mainly dependent on local passenger business, and perhaps light freight traffic through exclusively rural districts.

The last criminal beheaded in England was Lord Lovat, who was executed on Tower hill April 9, 1747.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

GOAT ATE $1,000.

Departure of a Canadian Farmer for the Klondike, Postponed.

DRUMVILLE, Que., March 28.—Telemond Labargeaux, a farmer living eight miles out of this town, has postponed his departure for the Klondike, entirely owing to the misdemeanors of a male goat, known in that neighborhood as "Boulanger." For several months Lebargeaux has been smitten with the gold fever, and only recently, being a middle-aged widower, he neglected the sale of his farm or $1,000 in order to grubstake himself and his only son, Onesime. The Lebargeaux are large, powerful men, devoid of dear for anything except savings banks and the parish priest. Accordingly they demanded payment in cash, and took the money home. Arriving there they placed the ten $100 notes on the kitchen table, with a stove lid to hold them down. Just then the horse took fright at two cats, who had started to fight on the adjacent fence, and ran away. Mr. Lebargeaux gave chase, leaving his door open.

This was Boulanger's opportunity. From an ashheap, on which he had been browsing, he strolled into the kitchen, and after upsetting the soup pot and doing sundry other things he proceeded to lunch leisurely on the proceeds of the sale. The Lebargeaux returned while a corner of the last bank note was still protruding from Boulanger's mouth.

Five minutes later Boulanger was dead and turned inside out, while father and son were exploring his vitals in search of the masticated notes. Having sifted them out as far as possible, they drove back and placed the debris in the hands of a lawyer, who will make an effort to recover the value of the bills from the government. The Lebargeaux will be allowed to keep their house for a month longer.

Virtuama

Is a French treatment that is positively guaranteed to cure impotency resulting from indiscretions or debility, gives vitality and vigor to old and middle aged, restoring the desires, ambitions and aspirations of youth and health, fitting for success and happiness in business; professional, social and married life. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1330 Washington Ave.

Little Braves.

Old time a quarter a box "Purgers" are quitting the field in whole battalions. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10 cents a vial are driving them out at all points. Because they act gently, more effectively, never pain, and are easy to take. Sick Headache succumbs to one dose. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—60.

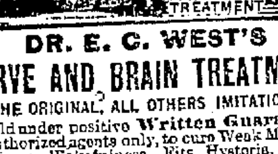
La Crosse Chronicle: Miss Bradley christened the Kentucky with water, but that will not be likely to increase the export of that liquid from the Blue Grass state.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Health is Wealth.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS,

Is sold under positive **Written Guarantee**, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5; with **written guarantee to cure or refund money.** **Sample package**, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

Red Label Special Extra Strength.

For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness; $1 a box; six for $5, with **written guarantee** to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.

For sale by Robinson Drug Co.

First publication Feb. 23, 1898.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY Court, Racine County.—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this court to Wilhelmina Schulz as executrix of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at a regular term thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1898,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 16th day of February, A. D. 1898.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

5t

OBITUARY.

Wild.

From Daily of March 28.

Mrs. Eliza M. Wild, wife of Frederick Wild, the veteran railroad man, died Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, at Bonaventure hotel, Kansas City, Mo. Deceased was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in April, 1831 and was united in marriage to Frederick Wild in 1854, making Kenosha and Racine her home until 1884, when the family removed to Kansas City. Mrs. Wild was well and favorably known in society circles here for years and was a lady held in the highest regard by everybody, and her husband was and is today one of the best known railway men in the country. A husband, two daughters and three sons survive her. The funeral was held at Kansas City today. The children are Mrs. R. B. Reilay, Mrs. R. G. Hearne, A. A. Wild, Kansas City; Fred Wild, Jr., general freight agent of the Union Pacific, Denver, and Gulf R. R., of Denver, Col.; Edward F. Wild, of this city.

Geneva

Is a French treatment for Male and Female, for the positive cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Inflammation, Irritations and Ulcerations of the mucous membranes. An internal remedy with injection combined, warranted to cure worst cases in one week. $3 per package or 2 for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1330 Washington Ave.

Get Instant Relief from Piles.

This most irritating disease relieved in ten minutes by using Dr. Agnew's Ointment, and a cure in from three to six nights. Thousands testify of its goodness. Good for Eczema, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases. If you are without faith, one application will convince. 35 cents. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—59.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper.

Office of County Clerk,
Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin,
February 24th, 1898.

To the electors of Racine county, Wis.: Pursuant to the following official notice received from the secretary of state to me directed, I, John Dixon, county clerk of the county of Racine, in the state of Wisconsin, have caused the same to be published in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Racine in said state as by law directed and in accordance therewith.

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election will be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the county of Racine on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1898, being the fifth day of said month. The following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Charles V. Bardeen, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable Alfred W. Newman, who was elected for the full term ending on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county of Racine, state of Wisconsin, at the office of the county clerk, in said county, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1898.

[Seal.] JOHN DIXON, County Clerk.

State of Wisconsin,
Department of State.

Notice is hereby given: That at a Judicial election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1898, being the fifth day of said month: the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Charles V. Bardeen, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable Alfred W. Newman, who was elected for the full term ending on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904.

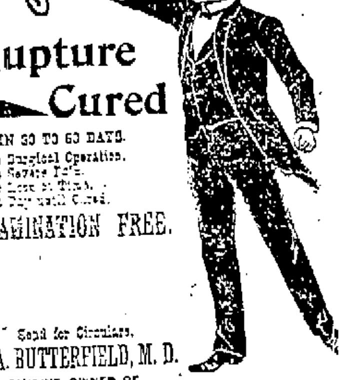
Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal at the capitol in the city of Madison this 18th day of February, A. D. 1898.

[Seal.] HENRY CASSON, Secretary of State.

To the county clerk of Racine county.

NO MORE TRUSSES FOR ME.



Rupture Cured

IN 30 TO 60 DAYS.
No Surgical Operation.
No Severe Pain.
No Loss of Time.
No Pay until Cured.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Send for Circulars.
F. A. BUTTERFIELD, M. D.
EXCLUSIVE OWNER OF
Fidelity Rupture Cure
AT HOTEL RACINE, RACINE, WIS.
EVERY THURSDAY.
10 TO 12 A. M. AND 1 TO 4 P. M.

Bring your physician along to see you treated and let him decide when you are cured, before you pay me.

C. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Open at all hours Day or Night.
Morgue in Connection.
Always on hand.
Telephone 284. 234 Main St.
Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

ST. GERMAIN FEMALE PILLS

The only original and genuine French-Female Regulator, of Mme. St. Germain, Paris. Unsurpassed as being safe, sure and reliable in every case. Sold under positive guarantee or money refunded. Get the genuine. Price $1.00 per box by mail. Sole agents for the United States and Canada. KING-HARVARD CO., 157 Washington St., Chicago.

A Pill for the Ill.

"They'll do you good," a physician said in giving some pills to his patient, a woman who had suffered for months from diseases which baffled skillful treatment. His words proved true. The woman rejoices.

The hurry and bustle of the housewife is extremely wearing upon the delicate organism of womanhood.

Her intense earnestness in whatever she undertakes, tempts her constantly to go beyond her strength.

Mrs. L. E. Browning, of Pueblo, Colo., was one who did this.

"Eight years ago," said she, "my husband died and I was left with three children to care for and educate.

"The burdens of life fell heavily upon me, but I determined to make the best of it.

"I succeeded in my undertakings for a livelihood, but in doing so overtaxed myself, and undermined my health.

"I was very ill about two years ago with blood poisoning, caused by an abscess that had not received proper treatment.

"The disease settled in my throat for a time, causing intense agony.

"Then inflammatory rheumatism set in. For four months and a half I was a prisoner in my room, most of the time confined to my bed.

"My hands were swollen so that I could not feed myself, and the swelling in my feet and ankles would have made walking impossible if I had been strong enough.

"One day, after considerable treatment, my physician brought me a box of pills.

'You need a tonic,' he said, 'and something that will act at once, and this is the best medicine for that purpose.'

"Pills!" I exclaimed in surprise as he opened the box and showed them.

'Yes,' he replied, 'these are Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but you need not be alarmed, they are not physic, and my word for it, they'll do you good.'

"Before I had been taking them a week I noticed a great improvement in my condition. Soon my rheumatism was gone.

"I grew stronger each day and now am in the best of health.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the best tonic.

"A friend not long ago was telling me of her mother who is at a critical period in her life.

"She was subject to terrible fainting spells, and the entire family would work over her.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not only stopped the fainting spells, but given her so much strength that she is able to take up life's duties again."

To more highly endorse her words, Mrs. Browning made affidavit before George W. Gill, Notary Public.

All diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, and most all come from that, are cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

They act directly upon the blood. Building it up with lacking constituents; it becomes rich and red, the various organs are nourished and stimulated to activity in performing their functions, and thus disease is eliminated from the system.

These pills are sold everywhere, the sale being enormous.

The New York Leader,

Racine's Greatest Store,

421 MAIN STREET.
GREEN FRONT

The . . .

Spring Opening

Of our Millinery, Clothing, Shoes and Furnishing Goods, will take place

March 31st and April 1st.

We will be able to show you one of the best and finest line of Millinery and Mdse. ever shown in the city. Our store has been remodeled and also have put in an enormous new stock this season. Everything is uptodate and at uptodate prices. They will be two glorious days for the people of Racine, as we have made extra special low prices on every article in the store. It will surely be to your interest to attend this Grand Opening Sale. For its a matter of dollars and cents to you. Will mention but a few items to give you an idea:

Ladies' Sailors, all the latest styles, regular price will be 75c, opening sale price.....39c

Ladies' Fine Sailors, Knox style, regular price will be $1.75 to $2.50, opening sale price.....$1.00

Fine Silk Roses, 6 in a bunch, regular price will be 35c, opening sale price, per bunch.....10c

All Silk Ribbon, new shades, No 22 to 40, regular price will be 35 and 40c per yard, opening sale price.....18c yd

Bargains in Clothing for the Opening Sale.

Boys' 2-piece Suits, 75c, 98c, $1 25 to $2.98, worth 25 per cent more.
Men's Suits $2.98, $3.98, $4.98 to $10.25, worth 35 per cent more.
Youths' 3-piece Suits $2 48, $2.98, $3.48 to $8.50, worth 25 per cent more.
Boys' Knee Pants 10c, 19c, 25c to 75c, worth double.

OPENING SALE IN SHOES.

Baby Shoes 5c, 39c and 48c, worth double.
Children's Shoes 48c, 69c, 75c, worth 35 per cent more.
Ladies' Shoes 98c, $1.25, $1.48 to $2.98.
They are great bargains.
Men's Shoes 98c, $1.25, $1.48 to to $2 98, worth 30 per cent more.
Ladies' All Silk Dress Skirts, regular price will be $6.50, opening sale price.....$3.98

And every article in the store has been reduced for this Great Opening Sale. Call and look over the stock and prices and you will be convinced. Also a nice souvenir given away FREE to every customer attending the opening. Remember the dates March 31st and April 1st.

NEW YORK LEADER,
421 MAIN STREET, Next to Merchant's Hotel.
RACINE, WIS.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT
TO EVERYONE

Who suffers with any chronic disease of any part of the human body, such as Kidney and Bladder, Heart, Liver and Stomach Troubles, Face and Skin Eruptions, disorders of the Sexual Organs, SEXUAL WEAKNESS and Indifference, etc.

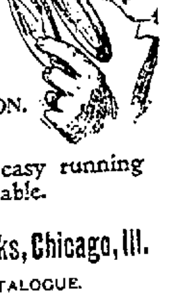
Provided application be made at once, in order that its inventions, appliances and never failing remedies may receive the widest possible publicity, and prove their own merits by actual use and permanent cures. No money whatever will be received by the State Medical Sanitarium from anyone under its treatment until benefit is acknowledged. Its beneficial results and appliances have been commended by the newspapers of Two Continents and endorsed by the greatest doctors in the world. Where development is desired they accomplish it and never fail to invigorate, upbuild and fortify.

They infuse new life and energy. They permanently stop all losses which undermine the constitution and produce despondency. They restore, refresh and restore to manhood, regardless of age. They cure evil habits and permanently remove their effects, as well as those of excesses and over taxed brain work, neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion. No failure, no publicity, no deception, no disappointment. WRITE TO-DAY.

State Medical Sanitarium,
Evanston, Ill.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

STERLING BICYCLES



BEAR EXAMINATION.

Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, Ill.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

AGENCY:
GEO. A. CRANE,
RACINE, WIS.

PALMYRA'S WONDERFUL SPRING

Well in Wisconsin in Whose Clear Water All Colors of Rainbow May be Seen.

A rare winder of nature is to be found near the little burg of Palmyra, in Jefferson county, and it is comparatively unknown to the great majority of the citizens of this and adjoining states. It is better known simply as the "Big Spring," although more recently named "The Curelian Spring." Rev. Robert Laird Collyer of New York, who passed a portion of the summer of 1878 at the sanitarium, said of the spring: "I have traveled through Europe and the United States, yet I never saw its like. It is one of the most wonderful works of the Creator."

The spring is in the center of an unattractive marsh, not, however, difficult of access, because of the improvements. It wells up a vast pool of living water, varying from ten to twenty-five feet in depth, clear as crystal, confined within a natural wall of rock, from which long sprays of mossy trailing vines, of a variety not found elsewhere, float in its pearly waters. Through this depth of twenty-five feet of water is visible the bottom as clearly as if but a few inches intervened.

Below the water is six feet of bubbling boiling quicksand, evidently governed by tidal laws of its own, with an ebb and flow power quite capable of forever engulfing the unwary in its depths, while at the bottom of this quicksand is an unseen rock, of unknown thickness and crystal color, from which detached portions, worn by the constant action of the quicksands, have been recovered. The shifting color of these quicksands is the most wondrous marvel of all, caused by the reflected rays of the sunlight through this depth of clear water. They vary from the delicate shifting color of the opal to the palest blue or green, seeming at times to reflect every tint of the rainbow in one rapid changing shimmer of color, varying their tinge with the sun's attitude.

A pin dropped into the spring, so clear is the water, that it can be seen in its descent until it is lost in the boiling sands beneath, where its light weight gives a sufficient impetus to set them boiling and seething in a new form and direction. A marble, button or penny dropped into the spring causes a display beyond description. It requires but little stretch of the imagination to conceive the whole a vast Witch's Caldron, with the genii of the place ready to emerge at any moment from the cave within the rocky side of the spring, ready to plunge the unwary to remotest depths below, or to believe the tradition that the Indians worshipped this spring as the home of the Great Spirit.

THIS MAN INSULATES HIS BED.

Baltimorean Practices a New Cure for Rheumatism.

Baltimore Sun: A novel theory about the prevention of rheumatism and neuralgia has been practiced with success by Charles F. Hanna, auditor of the custom house. Mr. Hanna has long been interested in writings on medical subjects, and through his brother-in-law, who is a well known physician in another state, he has been enabled to keep pace with the advance of medical science as recorded in technical journals.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Hanna was struck by a suggestion of Dr. Brown-Sequard of Paris, that rheumatism, neuralgia, and kindred complaints were caused by lack of electricity in the body. The physician argued that during sleep, when vitality is relaxed, electricity ordinarily in the body flows off through surrounding objects to the earth. When the sleeper wakes with twinges of pain in his joints and nerves he suffers until the natural supply of electricity is regained from the air.

The remedy suggested for this was to insulate the legs of the bed and thus retain in the sleeper's body all the electricity he had accumulated during the day.

To read was to act with Mr. Hanna, who had long been a sufferer from rheumatism, and also from sleeplessness, as the slightest sound aroused him. He secured four glass cups, such as are used on the desks of money counters to hold sponges for moistening the fingers. A cup was placed under each leg of his bed, and and that night Mr. Hanna slept soundly. Not only that, but he arose the next morning without a vestige of pain in his body. Never since he has been without the four little insulators, always taking them along when he has occasion to use a strange bed, first placing the bed out from the wall, so that it is not in contact with anything.

Many of Mr. Hanna's friends have tried his prescription with gratifying results and the relief of painful symptoms from which they had previously suffered.

A young man, athletic and full of life, who was visiting the family at one time, was put into one of the insulated beds, with the result that he tossed and tumbled, but was unable to sleep soundly. The following night the insulators were removed and the young man slept soundly. The third night the insulators were put back and again the young man could not sleep. After that Mr. Hanna concluded that perhaps too much electricity could be stored up in the body sometimes.

The Indian office has paid special honor to two women doctors—Dr. Margaret Marion Traill Christie and Dr. Alice M. Corthorn. These two ladies have been appointed to look after the hospital for native women in Bombay. Dr. Alice Corthorn has, up to the time of her new appointment, been demonstrator of physiology at the London School of Medicine for Women.

ONE BULLY LESS IN TOWN.

Brainy Parent Hit Upon a Way of Curing a Fighter of Setting on Small Boys.

"It's astonishing what a bad record one turbulent boy can give to a street," said a man in the smoker of a south side train. "We have just one, and it's a question what to do with him, his own parents believing him in preference to the neighbors."

"Do as I did under the same circumstances," suggested one of the other men, "take the matter into your own hands."

"But if you undertake to chastise a neighbor's boy you may be arrested."

"Exactly what the father of the boy on our street said to me when I threatened to thrash the youngster. But I thought up a plan worth two of that and got even."

"Give us the formula. Is it expensive?"

"Not as expensive as a lawsuit or a fine. One day a few weeks ago my boy came home crying, covered with mud and bruises, and said the boy around the corner had whipped him. This had happened before, and when I got thome the little fellow was in a bad state, and I made up my mind it was time for me to interfere. I found that the bad boy was the boss of the street, being older and larger than the others, and that he tyrannized over the boys to such an extent that they were afraid to complain of him. When I called on his father he treated the matter as a joke, and when I threatened punishment he grew angry and dared me to lay a finger on his son. I knew he had the law on his side, but I determined in my own mind to checkmate him—within the pale of the law, too.

"Well, I interviewed a dozen of the boys and found out just how affairs stood in the neighborhod. Children were afraid of the bad boy and parents were afraid of his father. Then I got down to business. I organized the boys into a band of vigilantes and agreed to pay each one a quarter every time they routed the enemy; in other words, they were to lay for the bully and do him up. Fists were to be the only weapons, and any boy who was too violent would be docked a quarter. Then I went home and waited. My boy was one of the routing party."

"Did the scheme work?" asked several in a breath.

"I should say it did. The boys worked systematically and a crew of them was always lying in wait to attack the bully. The smallest one in the lot would begin to badger him and the others would come in as re-enforcements. He was whipped so often and took his defeat so much to heart that I was compelled to withdraw my offer and disband the army. Now that boy is reformed and a truce exists that is not likely to be broken."

"And the expense?"

"Only a matter of a few dollars. It was the cheapest missionary work I ever engaged in."

MOGGS' MONOLOGUE ON GRIP.

What He Said to His Wife While He Was Suffering From It.

Mr. Moggs, who had never been ill, succumbed last week to the grip. His wife, fearing the worst, jotted down a few of the remarks he made in the first stage of his illness. It is hoped they will afford him cheerful reading when he is convalescing.

"There, there, Alice, don't be alarmed—I came home because the office was going round with me and it made me dizzy. Jones said I had a cold and told me to take a snifter—Jones doesn't know it all, anyway. Look in the right hand upper vest pocket of my overcoat and you'll find a recipe for curing a cold—something Jones' mother gave him—quinine, rock candy, honey, whisky and red pepper. Say, Alice, leave out the red pepper. Ouch! I'm going to have a chill. Open the window half an inch—no—close it an inch and a half—shut the transom a quarter of an inch. Ouch! There's something going up and down my spinal marrow. Hot water! Not much. Now, understand, Alice, if I've got to die I'm going to die like a soldier! I won't be molly-coddled to death. Where's that infernal draft coming from? Ouch! Can't you find my pulse? No, it isn't in my elbow, nor my collar-bone, nor the bridge of my nose. A nice one you'd be in an emergency case. What are you laughing at? Why don't you do something? I suppose you think you'll be all right when my life insurance is paid! Ouch! I am either going to have a fit or a paralytic stroke—Oh, you did send for a doctor, did you? Then I must be pretty low. And a trained nurse. That's all right, Mrs. Moggs; now you can stay out of the room and keep up your strength. Say, darling, tell her I won't be a bit of trouble! Ouch! They do say any sickness is contagious, and I wouldn't have you exposed for the world. Yes, love, I'll be a model sick man. Don't let me get up too soon for fear of a relapse. Say, Alice, kiss me good-by—good night—good morning—any old thing: there's an angel in the room, and I know my time has come. What! That the trained nurse? I'll be a sick man for the rest of my days. What do you say, dear—I mean Miss—Miss—Nurse? I am not to talk? All right, mum's the word."

Republican Town Caucus.

A caucus of the Republican voters of the town of Mt. Pleasant will be held in the town hall at Mygatts' Corners, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the second day of April, 1898, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several offices to be filled at the spring election, on tuesday, April 5, 1898.

M. E. Walker, Chairman.
Frank Lingsweiler,
Arthur Steele.

For Sale and For Rent cards at this office.

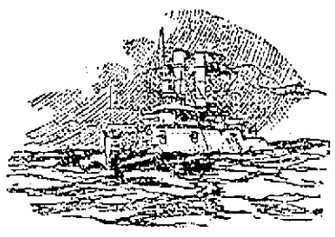
"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS.

Sketch of the Man Who Will Command the Battleship Iowa.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Captain Robely D. Evans, who goes at once into command of the war ship Iowa, vice Captain Simpson, has no rival for popularity in Washington, or in the navy department. Of course, Captain Evans, like almost all the United States naval officers, would like a sharp encounter with the Spaniard. He hasn't had any exercise in his professional line since the civil war.

CAPTAIN EVANS.

in which he was hit three or four times with flying missiles, sent with the compliments of the confederates. The captain is quoted as having said recently that if he had his way "there would be nothing but Spanish talked in — for the next



THE IOWA

five years." Evans was in command of the Yorktown during the late trouble with Chile, and he wanted to blow Valparaiso off the earth because of the insults put upon America by the citizens of that town. But the navy department refused, and Evans was commended for the admirable self-restraint he exercised. Since then he had no love for Spain. Evans is generally known as "Fighting Bob" Evans, a pseudonym which he dislikes very much; and that is why he is not called by it in this dispatch. He has a limp which he earned during his service with Uncle Sam in the sixties, and other marks of war on his person. Evans belongs to a Virginia family, and when the south seceded his mother, without his consent, sent his resignation to Washington. The young officer, however, persuaded the department to abrogate it, and promptly rejoined the service. He has been in the navy thirty-eight years, and is one of the most dashing and daring officers in Uncle Sam's service.

DR. GEORGE E. POWELL.

Some of the Marvelous Deeds of the Man Who Challenged a Spaniard to Duel.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 24.—Dr. Geo. E. Powell, who has cabled to Baron El Cardo an acceptance of that fiery Spaniard's challenge to Senator William E. Mason, is an old-time Indian scout and frontiersman, and is recognized as one of the best pistol shots in the United States. His eye is so good and his hand so steady that he shoots pennies from between the thumbs and fingers of friends who have enough confidence in the accuracy of his aim to hold them for him. He practices on such small targets as pinheads, which he can hit as far as he can see them, and he thinks he can do as much for this dueling Spaniard. Once he even shot at so fine a mark as a hair, which he cut in two at several paces while a friend held it stretched between his hands. Dr. Powell is a brother of "White Beaver," once mayor of this city. He is a Kentuckian by birth, but part Indian by descent, his mother being a daughter of a Seneca chief. His father was of Scotch descent. After the father's death the mother and young George went to New York for a time, but afterward moved to the western frontier, where the boy acquired the acquaintance and friendship of Wild Bill, Texas Jack, California Joe, Buffalo Bill and Peon Fallerday. He served with distinction as a scout under several frontier army commanders, and now has a $150 pistol presented to him by the lamented General Custer. Fear is a feeling unknown to Powell. He would delight in fighting that duel.

CALLING CARDS.
Neatly engraved at this office.

SALT RHEUM

Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.

Cuticura

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Salt Rheum," free.

FALLING HAIR Pimply Faces, Baby Blemishes, Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

CALL ON THEM.

A List of Business Houses That Are Among the Best in Racine. Journal Readers Will Always Find It To Their Advantage to Consult This List and Give the Firms Here Represented a Call.

GROCERS.

CHAS. KANNENBERG, Grocer, 1680 Douglas Ave. Staple and fancy groceries. Leader of low prices. 16 oz. to the pound. See him for good things to eat.

A. ANDERSON, 403 Sixth street. Canned goods at lowest prices. All kinds of imported canned fish. Ralston's Food and cocoa, Boiled Cider, Porto Rico Molasses.

S. D. NIELSON, staple and fancy groceries. 1315 Washington Ave. Bring in this ad. and get 5c discount on your groceries. Cash talks. We want your trade.

C. SLOT, Grocer, 1403 Washington Ave. Cut this out and take it to him and receive the groceries which will make you a steady customer.

WM. M. HAGOIS, Grocer, 1135 N. Wisconsin St., will convince you that you can save money by trading with him. See him for bargains.

GEO. W. BLYTHE, 1400 Washington Ave. Try our flour—the best brands in the market, Pillsbury, Big Joe, King's Best and Gold Heart. Always give satisfaction and fully warranted. Give us a call.

SLOT-WIEDEBACK CO., 1200-1202 State St., for bargains in groceries. We handle the Sleepy-Eye flour, and all goods according to the new pure food law. Farmers' produce a specialty.

H. J. HEGEMAN, 1000 Villa St., for choice groceries at living prices. Leave your orders with him, and you will get the best.

GEO. C. KOSTERMAN, Groceries, 1447 Center St., Racine, and KOSTERMAN & HELD, Western Union Junction, General Merchandise.

M. JACKEY, JR., 600 High St. For the least money you can get genuine bargains in groceries, soaps, canned goods, during this month of me. Call and see me. Your trade appreciated.

G. A. RICKEMAN, Grocer, 415 Sixth St., Tel. 25. Ring them up for anything you want. Watch their ad, and you will be delighted.

JENSEN & BECK, 401 Sixth street, handles the best flour in Racine the Pillsbury's Best, Big Joe also gold medal. Order by telephone 330. All grades of teas and coffees at low prices.

HANSEN-MOGERSEN CO., 1024 State St., fine line of the best groceries at low prices our motto. We can suit you in anything to be had in the grocery line. Call and see us. See our tinware, crockery, glassware, etc.

SCHILLING STORE CO., 1200-1202 Douglas avenue. Full line of garden and field seeds; also full line of oils, paints, brushes at bed rock prices. Call and see us.

C. CHRISTENSON, 908 State St., is where you can get the finest oysters in the city. Everybody says they are just splendid. Try them.

FLOUR AND FEED.

D. P. WIGLEY—Flour, Feed Grain, and Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement. 'Phone 232, College Ave. Best Flour on earth. Buy it and you will use no other.

DAVID LAWTON, dealer in grain, flour, feed, poultry supplies, sleighs, corn shellers, grinders and other implements; imported and domestic cements, fire brick, clay, lime, sewer pipe etc.

JEWELRY.

O. E. LANGE, 568 State St., watches, clocks, silverware, and everything to be had in a first class jewelry establishment. Repairing and engraving a specialty.

Spectacles and eye glasses scientifically adjusted by Dr. Cathcart, expert optician, at C. R. UNDERWOOD'S, Jewelery store, 418 Main St., Racine, Wis.

CLOTHING.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARD—Clothiers, Furnishers, Tailors, 610 State St., leaders for low prices for everything worn by man or boy.

LAUNDRY.

HAGMAN'S LAUNDRY AND CARPET CLEANING WORKS, 413 Main St. Branch office, 1360 Washington Ave, formerly Junction Laundry.

PAINTERS.

See W. C. STRICKLAND for "ad" in Racine merchants' bulletin board between Racine and Kenosha. It's a winner.

ELECRICAL SUPPLIES.

W. H. HETZEL, Electrical supplies; electrical wiring, bells and annunciators, electric and combination fixtures, Packard lamps. 314 Sixth St.

CIGARS.

Smoke Bloomer Girl and the U. S. Cigar. All dealers handle them. The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Made by J. F. HEBBLETHWAITE, north end of Main street bridge.

DRY GOODS.

SCHACHT BROS., grocers and dry goods merchants, 1141 Milwaukee avenue, have a new and complete line of goods at bed rock prices. Give them a call.

NEW YORK LEADER.—421 Main St. The people's popular dry goods and clothing store. Always the best. Always the cheapest. Bargains every day in the year.

J. H. VANDERGRIND, 410 Main St. Arriving daily, large stock of new wash goods—the largest stock in the city.

THE EAGLE, J. C. Hansen. Headquarters for dry goods, carpets, clothing. Here is where you can buy as cheaply as in Milwaukee or Chicago. 900-902 State St.

JOHNSON & WIBBERT have special sales every Friday, it will pay you to read their ads. Call and see their new spring goods. They sell carpets very reasonable.

HARNETT, CAMPBELL & CO., Dry Goods. Assortment as large and prices as low as Milwaukee or Chicago houses. 507-509 Monument Square.

STOFFEL BROS.' stock of carpets is the largest in the city. New dry goods received daily. 616 State St.

JACOBSON & BECK are closing out their stock of boys and children's clothing below cost. Give them a call. They also have a big stock of dry goods and carpets at prices that will astonish the closest buyer.

BUTCHERS.

F. MALSCH, 1300-1302 N. Wisconsin St. The oldest meat market in the city. Established in 1857. Wholesale and retail meats. All kinds of domestic sausages. Poultry in season.

GEO. HANSCHE, 610 14th street, butcher. Special prices for hotels and restaurants. Native beef, the best at reasonable prices. Call and see us.

WEED & OLESON.—Fresh oysters received daily direct from Baltimore. We cure all our own hams and bacon; also render our own lard. All kinds of fresh sausage a specialty. Prices reasonable.

J. H. ALBERTSON, Meat Market, 1510 State St. Special prices on beef roasts. Fresh oysters a specialty. Sauerkraut 12 cts per gallon. Prices always the lowest.

WM. SORENSON, Meat Market, 1405 Washington Ave., is where you get the largest and tenderest steak for the least amount of money. Try him.

CUDAHY BROS. MEAT MARKET. Always the best, always the cheapest. By all odds the place where you get the most for your money.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHRIS. DUE, 1318 Washington Ave. Bargains in Men's genuine Vice Kid shoes, former price $2.00, now $1.50, together with many bargains equally good.

P. STILB, 1122 Villa street, invites the public to examine his spring styles of shoes which have just been received, and are strictly up to date. Call and see them.

KAMBACH BROS., Cor. Sixth and Wisconsin Sts., are retailing shoes at wholesale prices and the people are the ones who are benefitted. Bargains every day.

GEO. KAISER, the shoeman, will sell you your footwear for less money than any house in Racine. No rent to pay enables him to do so.

T. NELSON is selling shoes for cash only which enables him to sell shoes cheaper than ever 1007 State St. Try him for fine repairing.

WELPL & KRAYNIK have the right shoes at the right prices. Call and you will wonder how they can sell the best shoes on earth for so little money.

CHRISTENSON, FREDRIKSEN & CO., shoemen. Cut this out, take it to 1002 State St., with 95 cents cash and it will buy $1.00 worth of goods.

JACOB LAU, 1522 State St., wishes it understood that every man in Racine should wear the Vici shoe when he can get them at the price for which he sells them. Just received. 100 pairs, and they must be sold. Repairing a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

HOT
MALTED MILK
AT
KIRKBY'S DRUG STORE.

A fine smoke—Parrot cigar. Cut this out and present at GIESELER & LOCHNER'S Pharmacy, 620 State St., for a free trial.

SPECIAL AT ROBINSON'S. For the next 10 days we will sell a pure gum fountain syringe, 4 hard rubber tubes packed each in a polished wooden case at 48c. This beats any department store price in the northwest. Only one gross sold at that price. Come early.

SCHULZE BROS., druggists, 300 Main St., 603 Sixth St. That's the place to buy your holiday perfumes and atomizers.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RISAGER, Leading and Reliable Milliner, 1236 State St. Bargains every day in the year. All the latest styles and novelties.

MRS. M. RUETZ, Millinery Store, 618 State St., has something new to show you. It is the surprise and delight of the people. It is just what you need.

PAINTS AND OILS.

W. S. BUFFHAM & SON are selling crockery, glassware and china at less than cost. We need the room for wall paper and paints. 403-405 Main St.

LANGLOIS & CO., Paints, Oils, Glass, Artists' Materials, Wall Paper, Window Shades. Leaders of low prices. They do just as they advertise. 419 Main St.

TAILORS.

SCHACHT BROS., 922 State St., merchant tailors. The finest suits and spring overcoats; the nobbiest fitting guaranteed.

HENRY KARK, 228 Main St., just received a new invoice of domestic and foreign patterns—strictly up-to-date. Don't forget the No. 228 Main street.

F. OLSON, 511 Monument Square. Full line of spring suitings and overcoats—not excelled in the city. Before placing orders, give us a call. Prices satisfactory.

J. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor, is making the largest number of suits in the city. Turns out the nobbiest and best fitting suits. 1312 Washington Ave.

J. W. BORN, Merchant Tailor, 304½ State St., turns out the nobbiest and best fitting tailor made suits. See him.

A. FIELD, Merchant Tailor, Racine's leading and popular tailor. Strictly first-class and up-to-date. Satisfaction guaranteed. Main St.

D. HETZEL, Merchant Tailor, will make you a suit of clothes as cheaply as you can buy a ready-made suit. Call at 314, Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth St.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARDT, 610 State street, have just received their spring line of suitings, shirts, hats, caps and neckties.

HARDWARE.

FRANK BAUMANN, Hardware, Stoves and Furnaces, 244-246 Main St., and 1217 Douglas Ave. Special sale stoves. Now is your time. See him quick.

DIAMOND HARDWARE STORE—Will give you 5 per cent on the dollar for all you buy during Christmas week. Skates 40c, carpet sweepers $2 and $2.75. Silverware, razors, table and pocket cutlery at low prices. F. W. Maxted, 1335 Washington Ave.

MURPHY & KERSTEN, 614 State St., can now show you the best blue flame oil stove, with or without wick, in the city. The most perfect goods in our line always to be found here.

JACOB MOHR, 315 Sixth St. Now is the time to buy a good heating stove. We have a few of them on hand which will be sold at a bargain. First come, first served. Don't miss it.

FURNITURE.

A. C. HANSON for furniture of all kinds, 1026 State St., is selling more furniture than any other house in Racine. Why? Good goods and low price is what does it.

AUGUSTINE & SON, 221 Sixth St., will save you money on furniture and baby carriages. They make their own picture frames and matts. Upholstering at bottom prices. Undertakers and embalmers.

THRONSON-HANSON FURNITURE CO., 309-313 Main St. Have you seen their elegant stock for holiday trade? It is not surpassed by Milwaukee or Chicago houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GEO. C. THOMAS, Photographer, is making photographs that are equalled only by the leading galleries of the largest cities.

ATHERTON'S STUDIO.—For the latest in photography. Bas relief a specialty. All kinds of pictures for all kinds of people. Cor. State and Main Sts.

COAL AND WOOD.

N. JOHNSON, Coal and Wood. The best grades of coal at lowest ruling prices. 1127 N. Chatham St. Tel. No. 17.

MARBLE CUTTERS.

W. A. CROTSENBERG, Marble and Granite. By all means the largest and finest stock in the state of Wisconsin. Don't fail to figure with him. 110 Fifth St.

J. M. ROBERTS, Cut Stone Contractor. All kinds of sawed stone. Yards east of Plow Works. Don't fail to figure with him. He will save you money.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. TAYLOR, Veterinary Surgeon, 423 Main St., Office telephone 39-2, Allen's livery. Expert dental and surgical operator. Treats all domestic animals successfully by latest methods.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST FARM in the state for sale. 160 acres 55 miles from Chicago, 30 miles from Milwaukee, 1¼ miles from R. R. station; good buildings, good fences, splendid soil; $65 per acre. Terms easy. R. M. BOYD, Agt., Baker Block, Racine.

MONEY TO LOAN.
LOUIS F. KLEIN,
INSURANCE. 423 MAIN ST.

LIVERY.

C. A. BASSINGER, Livery, boarding and feed stable. Carriages for funerals, weddings and parties. Hack and baggage to all trains. 'Phone 201.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, 207 Sixth St., Interest at 3 per cent, if left three months. Savings department open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Business, large and small solicited.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Klondyke Hotel, Ives. Rooms for private dancing parties, bowling alley and also fine line of wines, liquors, cigars, etc. RUDOLPH DIRCH, Manager.

MRS. A. GOETZ, Restaurant and Confectionery.—Best meal in the city for 25 and 35 cents. Oysters served in all styles. 505 Monument Square.

15 and 25 cent meals served at MAYER'S RESTAURANT, 428 Main St. Oysters served in any style desired. The best meal in the city for the money.

HOTEL RICHMOND, 335 Main St. Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Neatest, nobbiest and best. Everything new and up to date. Try this house, you will be delighted.

Hot lunch at the WAGNER HOUSE every day this week.

HOTEL MOHR—C. J. Mohr & Son, proprietors, 1027-1029 State St. Best $1.00 and $1.25 house in the state. Modern conveniences. First class in every respect. Steam heat and bath room.

PLUMBERS.

W. R. PUGH, Plumber and Gas Fitter. Something new—earthenware tank. It will not split. Call and see it. It is the latest improved tank in the market. The Plumber, 504 Wisconsin St.

GLEASON & CASPER, 504 Sixth St., plumbers, are in a position to do you good work, and you will do well to get their figures. Work warranted and prices reasonable.

FRANK COFFEY, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting. Sewerage put in at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. 333 Main St.

HARRY MORRIS & CO., Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Hot water and steam heating. Telephone No. 263. Sixth St. Best is the cheapest in the end.

F. VOELKERS, 548 State St., plumbing and heating. Prices reasonable and first class work guaranteed.

O. C. DAVIS HEATER CO. still takes the lead for plumbing, Hot water heating. Oldest established. Thoroughly reliable. Here is where the crowd goes.

BAKERS.

F. LINTNER, 313 Sixth St. Best home-made bread, pies, and cakes in the city. Specialty in angel food, Boston brown bread and fancy cakes at reasonable prices.

O. B. SCHULZ, Vienna Bakery, 232 Main St. Fresh rolls for breakfast. Fresh tea rolls for supper. Cream puffs. Lady fingers a specialty.

C. CHRISTIANSEN, Bakery. Headquarters for the finest oysters in the city. Don't fail to give him your order and you will be delighted. 1104 State St.

HARNESS.

For your new spring harness, go to the old stand of W. E. LUNN, 410 Sixth St., where you can get it cheaper, because better, than anywhere else. Established 1855.

A. LOBDELL.—I fill orders at same prices as last year, except rise in stock. Come in and see me.

BICYCLES.

CHRISTIANSON & MORNEY—'98 wheels are now in. Have your wheels cleaned and repaired. Enameling done in all colors. Guaranteed wheels from $25 up.

GEORGE A. CRANE, 322 Sixth St. Have your wheels repaired and enameled before the season begins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three month's course in penmanship including material, five dollars, at the CASTERTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 424-426 Main St. Day and evening sessions.

JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for your pillows, comforters and springs. 702 Sixth St.

Remember we handle the finest grade of dairy butter in the market together with our celebrated creamery also cottage cheese and buttermilk. BROWN & WORTHINGTON, 616 College avenue.

STECHER, WEBER & HUETTEN CO.—Now is the time to order your storm sash and doors. They still take the lead.

RACINE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—512 Villa St. J. S. Mainland, Superintendent.

THE RACINE WATER CO.—Office 321 Main St. Open 7 to 12 and 1 to 6. Water rents due January and July. H. E. Cobb, pres.; C. E. Eddy, treas., and W. H. Laing, sec'y and supt.

Give us a call for your candies, nuts and cigars. Great variety. Prices the lowest. BON TON.

BELLE CITY BASKET CO., Gray Bros. & Anderson, manufacturers all kinds of stave split delivery and laundry baskets. World wide reputation for best goods on earth. Cor. N. Chatham and Hamilton Sts.

RACINE COFFEE ROASTING HOUSE, 1406 State St. Finest coffees in the city of Racine. Remember they are the only coffee roasters in Racine. 1406 State St.

FOXE'S LIME & STONE CO., Mfrs. All kinds of stone. 'Phone 245. Lime, plastering hair, Stucco and cement. Don't fail to figure with them before buying.

H. F. MUELLER, Wholesale Jobber of general merchandise. Retailers will save money by getting his prices. He will save you freight rates if not more.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1886.
328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

F. W. STABRUCK, President

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THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1898.

EQUALIZE THE POSTAL RATES.

The attempt to make the newspapers of the country pay part of the postal deficiencies did not succeed. It was however obvious enough that legitimate journalism was being grossly imposed upon by the swarm of paper covered novels issued under pretense of regular publications because of a thinly disguised date of publication somewhere inscribed on the cover and the legend issued regularly trimonthly or otherwise as the case might be. The author of the bill seemingly did not try to discriminate but made all suffer for the sins of the guilty.

Another thing in all this talk of postal reform, there is much said about the venial sins of the newspapers in imposing on the government, but not a word about the enormous compensation paid the railroads. For transporting mail the last fiscal year the government paid the railroads $34,878,390. These rates could with perfect justice be reduced certainly forty to fifty per cent, inasmuch since the mail rates were last fixed the roads have reduced the rates of freight forty per cent, and the rates paid by the government far exceeds the rates charged express companies and freight shippers. This $34,878,390 does not include the postal car service which runs in the millions and the amount paid to the steamboat companies.

It is in examining into this postal car service that one sees what a liberal paymaster the government is to corporations. Each postal car put out to the government returns to the railroad owning it $5,000 a year. In twenty years, the average life of a postal car, the government thus pays $100,000, and as the car by that time is worth probably $4,500, it can be seen where the cost of the postoffice department can be reduced. In one of the quarterlies lately appeared an interesting account of this business. In dealing with the postal car feature the account seems to be explicit and readable. It says:

As a car is worth but $4,500 in twenty years—the average length of life of such a car—the railway receives $100,000 for the use of one car. The New York Central railway, we are told, "receives an annual payment of $2,088.99 per mile for transporting mail matter between New York City and Buffalo—a sum exceeding the amount required to pay interest on the cost of a double track line from New York City to Buffalo. * * * * The Pennsylvania railroad receives annually $3,801.53 per mile for its service between New York and Philadelphia." A careful examination of the tables given and of the charges imposed discloses the signal fact that if the United States government owned and controlled all postal cars and paid the railroad for traction and station storage and stowage—just as great shippers, like Armour & Company and all the express companies, pay—the saving would be fully 40 per cent, as compared with the cost per mile indicated by the sums above particularized, and the deficit that so sickens the souls of a long line of reformers and nostrum venders, would completely disappear. Nay, more, there would be a big surplus with which to further the scheme of free city and rural delivery and to silence the lenemies of cheap reading, who under the thin mask of postal reform would seriously add to the cost of all periodical publications.

This writer does not attempt to excuse the transporting under newspaper rates of one cent a pound from the office of publication the cheap novel, or their transportation at the one cent for four ounces when not from office of publication. But he does make clear the large amounts paid to the railroads. No postal reform measure should pass congress unless full justice is done all around.

THE CANADIAN TRADE.

The total trade between Canada and the United States reaches the amount of $95,000,000. The total trade of Canada and England amounts to $92,500,000. This seems a fair division, but there is a distinction with a difference, as will be seen from a closer examination of the figures. The sum total of the total trade and the division into exports and imports are essentially two different affairs. From the United States Canada buys $60,000,000 worth of goods of various kinds, and we buy from Canada goods to the amount of $35,000,000. From England Canada buys goods in the amount of $31,250,000 and sells to England goods to the value of $61,250,000. Combined Canada buys from this country and England to the value of $91,250,000, and sells to this country and England goods valued at $96,250,000.

Thus this country takes from Canada $25,000,000 worth of her products and England takes $60,000,000 worth. Thus the trade with England is to Canada nearly twice as important as its trade with this country. The Economist says there is a further fact to be considered, in that not only, therefore, is the actual good will of the British customer more valuable to Canada than the good will of the customer of the United States, but the prospective advantages of the British market are infinitely more important still than those offered by an American market. That the Canadian produce trade should, under the circumstances, tend to run in British channels of expansion is not surprising. As it is a well-assured, economic fact that, notwithstanding temporary aberrations from the working of the rule, exports are, in the long run, paid for by imports, it is evident that, if Canada extends her produce trade with Great Britain, Great Britain must similarly extend her trade with Canada. The industry of this country has, consequently, every reason to regard the development with satisfaction.

For Canada an interesting question arises as to whether there is really room in the British market for any considerable expansion of the Canadian trade in food-stuffs. The answer may reasonably be looked for in the following figures, which give the values of the British importation of some principal food-stuffs at present by Great Britain and of the proportion of the whole which is supplied by Canada:

	Total value imported in 1895.	Amount supplied by Canada.
Cereals	£48,397,338	£1,467,119
Animal food..	8,727,151	1,610,459
Dressed meat..	22,821,907	921,781
Cheese	4,550,459	2,854,101
Butter	13,865,357	101,359
Eggs	3,896,087	104,075
Fish	2,899,045	595,070
Fruit (raw) ..	4,736,013	342,334
Milk (cond'sed)	1,054,664	.....
Lard	2,863,489	20,764
Potatoes	1,138,724	111
Poultry, game.	589,022	1,369
	£115,539,862	£8,020,262

In round numbers Canada at present supplies one-fourteenth of the imported food of Great Britain. It is claimed for her by those who are acquainted with the resources of Canadian agriculture that she might profitably supply at least one-third of the whole required amount.

THE BEST PEACE PRESERVER.

What effect higher motives and a higher life can have had upon the great nations of the earth of late years in assisting to keep the peace may be more or less of a question. It would seem to average observers whose mental systems have not been too highly charged with sentimentality that immense armies and most powerful fleets have been more potent to command the peace than anything else.

An exchange says: "Provided the European powers can be persuaded not to fly at one another's throats during the next six months, and provided Spain does not come to blows with this country, Europe will have enjoyed the longest period of peace in its history. This, too, in the face of the fact that at no period have the powers been so well prepared for war, supported such vast armies, or been so well equipped with the terrible engines of destruction for naval warfare. It would be a pleasure if this tranquillity could be attributed to the work of the peace society or the spread of "sweet reasonableness." But candor compels the observation that a wholesome respect for one another, induced by the vastness of the military and naval preparations, and in some cases the pressure brought to bear upon governments by mighty financial interests that would have to suffer in case of war, have been more potent than higher motives."

This country cannot be claimed to come within this scope, and if we have been free from entangling alliances and troubles with foreign nations, it has not been on account of our formidable navy and army, for we have neither one nor the other. The United States has swallowed some indignities to itself and its citizens no other nation would, and thus escaped serious embroilment. But it is time all this sort of thing ceased. We do not want to become Chinaized which appears to be the waiting attitude of some of our statesmen. Our administrations have made brave attempts to put up a brave front, but the American people have never been deceived in this regard and understand how at times we have backed down gracefully as diplomacy would permit us. Powerful navies do not invite war, they banish it rather, and at the same time nations secure that measure of respect and rights from each other they assuredly would not without.

One of the worries of the German empire is the tendency of their people to emigrate to this country. This is really all the matter with them and the secret of their hostility to the United States.

The reason why Ohio river floods always does the most damage on the Ohio side is probably because Kentucky is water-proof.

With "Fighting Bob" Evans in command of the best battleship that sails the waters, all this country needs is the word to fight.

GOOD ROADS.

The crying needs of better and improved roadways is making itself manifest in an unmistakeable manner. It has now become an accepted fact, that the cost of these good roads must be so adjusted that the smallest end of the cost shall fall upon the farmer, who while being the greatest sufferer, yet can fall back upon the incontrovertible argument that the community in general suffers just as much as does he. Pleasure riding of course should bear its share, and the bicyclists, by whose agitation the public has waked up to a knowledge of the disgraceful condition of the highways, have been rather unwarrantably charged with being unduly selfish in the matter. Bicyclers and pleasure riders do not form a very large percentage of those who use the roads, and it needs be said right here that with better roadways the farmers themselves would add a considerable percentage to those who use them for pleasure and recreation purposes.

During a very material portion of the year most of our highways are in a very bad condition, and those who use the roads can hardly be said to be out strictly for pleasure purposes. There is not a city in this state that at some time during the year can not report practically impassable roads. Racine is no exception. This state of things ought not to be, and the progress of healthy public sentiment is rapidly leading the way to induce from the next legislature some good measure that will do justice to all concerned.

Bad roads cost everybody who uses them. The farmer, perhaps, is the greatest sufferer in this respect. Other occupations are of necessity losers by bad roads, and the fact, is says an article on this subject, "at least one-fourth of the year is practically lost to every business or industrial occupation. During several weeks of winter and spring the country roads are quite impassable to loaded wagons, and farmers during that time are unable to market their products. They can scarcely get to town with an empty wagon to haul home a few days' supplies. The effect is a ruinous stagnation of business during the time of the farmers' enforced idleness and every line of business feels the depressing influence of that dreary period of inactivity.

It follows, therefore that every business interest in the country is seriously damaged by bad roads and consequently vitally interested in their improvement.

But the manufacturer can continue to turn out his product for future sales, and the merchant to sell goods in limited quantities, and the mechanic can be employed and kept at work to some extent, while the farmer is absolutely in a state of siege, bottled up, as it were, at home and confined, at least in part, to unimportant routine farm duties when he ought to be hauling his products to market and getting the benefit of good prices, which nearly always prevail at that season. As it is, he is compelled to rush his produce to market during the dry weather of early autumn, resulting in a glut and ruinous depreciation in prices.

But one of the most important considerations for the farmer is the cost of hauling his produce over common dirt roads absolutely solid and comparatively dry. P. V. Collins, a prime mover for good highways in Minnesota and a reliable authority on the subject, figures out that the average cost of hauling on the average road in the United States is $1 per ton for four miles, while on the dry, solid roads of Europe it is 16c for the same load the same distance.

Gen. Ray Stone, director of the office of roads inquiry of the United States department of agriculture, in an exhaustive report to the secretary of agriculture, says:

"Where a load is three tons on good roads it is one ton on the average farm roads. The average cost of hauling one ton a mile throughout the United States is 25c. In the New England states is is 32c, they being more heavy and have generally worse roads. Prof. Latta worked it out, and found from the reports of the farmers themselves—those who lived on the good roads and those who lived on the bad roads before they were made good, taking their average opinion—that the difference between good and bad roads was 78c an acre annually on their farms. This, taken all over the farm area of the United States, would make $500,000,000. The farm area is a little over 1,000,000 square miles, or about 650,000,000 acres.

"The actual cost of moving product is not the only loss by bad roads by any means. Farmers lose by not being able to get to market when the market is good, by the waste of products that can not be marketed at all on account of bad roads, by not being encouraged to cultivate things that require a speedy market, and in a great many other ways. The actual money loss to the farmers of the United States by the bad roads of the country is not less than one-fourth of the total home value of all their products. The total home value of the annual products of the United States farms is about $2,000,000,000, and the loss by bad roads is about $600,000,000, so that the farmers lose, or they would lose if they could stand all that loss themselves, one-fourth the value of all their products by the extra cost of getting them to market."

A Shattered Nervous System.

FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.

Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

MR. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co's. great store at Braceville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

It is now affirmed that a financial measure is to be sent in that will pass the house, whatever may be its fate in the senate. The banking and currency committee of the lower branch whenever the word is given can agree upon some plank that at least will give some degree of assurance to the people that the Republican platform is to be carried out. It would seem a mockery for the Republican Congressional committee to prepare for business declaring the party tenets to be composed of the planks of the last Republican National platform, with this session passing by without anything being attempted regarding the finances. The party action on the tariff alone, while in every way desirable and approved of, will not be accepted alone as evidence that the republicans have kept their word.

The principal sections in the proposed measure would be, or are said to be, authorizing banks to issue currency up to the par value of the bonds deposited with the treasury, a reduction of the government tax on circulation, probably at one-half per cent, and to permit the establishment of national banks of $25,000 capital anywhere. Another section might be to provide for the redemption of all currency issued by the banks at their own bank counters on demand at any moment this of course in addition to the redemption by the government, in case a bank fails to redeem the government currency proper to be redeemed on demand at any subtreasury in any amounts presented.

It is clear enough that any departure on the lines of the government retiring the greenbacks can not go through at present. However, it can be so fixed that the government shall not be compelled to keep on reissuing after once redeemed.

There are some men who professed such love for the workingmen of Racine that they shed tears over the thought of the poor man's dinner pail being taxed a half cent to maintain the government, and yet they are willing to have the poor man's home sold over his head to pay the bill of the Water company.

By what process of reasoning are men called jingoes who want the honor of their country upheld? This thing is being carried on to the extent that before long patriotism will be at a discount. What is the sense of man insisting upon their country being upheld among the governments of the earth if he is to be called insulting names?

Mr. Kearney's statement that the differences between the city and the Water company cannot be settled by political conventions may be true. But political conventions have settled it good many men who bolster up such corporations.

The sale of the Kansas Pacific has been a disappointment so far as the government getting its just dues is concerned, but to the bondholders and stockholders the sale has been a bonanza, the bonds having advanced from below par to 115.

Spring Medicine

Is made a necessity by the impure condition of the blood after winter's hearty foods, and breathing vitiated air in home, office, schoolroom or shop. When weak, thin or impure, the blood cannot nourish the body as it should. The demand for cleansing and invigorating is grandly met by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives the blood just the quality and vitality needed to maintain health, properly digest food, build up and steady the nerves and overcome that tired feeling. It is the ideal Spring Medicine. Get only

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The One True Blood Purifier.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

CAN'T MUZZLE THE PRESS.

Mr. Thomas Kearney, attorney for the Racine Water company, in an interview makes a very labored effort to show that the press is prejudicing the public against his client. Preposterous! In other words, the people for whom the press talk and are supposed to represent, the common people for whom Mr. Kearney has such solicitude during political campaigns, have been guilty of thinking thoughts and forming opinions on the merits of this case. What business have the people to do any thinking, anyway? What are lawyers for? Whatever Mr. Kearney may think about it, and he probably gets good pay for thinking the way he does, no such smooth arguments as he presents can prevent men thinking the matter over seriously and freely talking their minds. This is still a free country and no lawyers or courts have the right to deny the press the privilege of discussing matters of public interest.

Mr. Kearney did not like it because the city wanted an itemized bill. There isn't a man in Racine who if he had a show to collect a bill for $150,000 wouldn't waste tons of paper and employ a score of clerks in preparing the bill.

But then the plain taxpayers, the mechanics who own their little homes, who form so large a part of this community, what business have they or their representatives to ask an itemized bill? It's their business to pay. Just be quiet, taxpayers, wait until the Water company, through Mr. Kearney, its attorney, have helped themselves. They can't do more than sell your little home for taxes. Just be patient. When your newspaper has any mention of this difference—only a small matter of $150,000—lay down the paper, don't read it, it may prejudice you against the Water company.

True it is that the court must ultimately decide this case, but it is the people's case, with their opponent, a corporation enjoying privileges which have been granted it by the people, and the press cannot be muzzled by the cry of well paid corporation lawyers that it is prejudicing the case. If Mr. Kearney and his client succeed in getting judgment against the city, Racine may as well go into bankruptcy and its honest sons of toil turn over their homes to the tax-gatherer.

POSTAL EXPENSE.

The postmaster-general says in a report to the senate that the expense of carrying the mails is a little less than half than the handling of the mails. The government for some reason never got discovered, and pertinently alluded to by the postmaster-general, insists upon paying the railroads and other transportation companies much more than is charged for transporting other matter.

If it were in the power of the postoffice department to remedy the matter it would certainly be done. Last year, says an account, the aggregate number of pounds carried was 582,727,661; the expense of transportation was $48,080,282, or just about 8¼ cents a pound. This is very much more than the railroads and transportation companies charge the express companies for a similar service, and it is openly charged that if the government were treated by them as other customers are for a like service the rates of postage could be reduced and the department enabled to pay its own expenses without calling upon the treasury for money to meet an annual deficiency. It has been a number of years since there has been a revision of the rates paid to the railroads for the transportation of the mails. Several postmasters-general have proposed or attempted such revision, but, for some reason, it has never been brought about. The claim has been made that, in face of the positive strength of the railroad interests in Washington, it has not been possible to secure rates of transportation of the mails that are granted the express companies and other equally large interests. This may or may not be true, but it is a fact that the government pays more per pound for the transportation of mail matter than is charged any other shipper in the country for like service.

Yet it was proposed that the sample copies of the legitimate press be used to help make up for the deficiency. The amendment made allowed 10 per cent of a legitimate circulation to be sent out in sample copies. Of course this meant the continued barefaced swindle on the government and the people by the fake papers of the eastern states, notably Augusta, Me.

Spain has refused to allow Capt. Sigsbee to blow up the wreck of the Maine. Might as well let Spain finish the job.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

EXTEND THE FACILITIES.

Is there any reason whatever why the policy of denying banking facilities to the smaller cities and towns be continued? There are plenty of people in favor of sound money, but who are decidedly not in favor of giving the banks, capitalists and immense corporations, all the sound advantages. For instance, what reason can there be for under one proposed measure forbidding all towns under 4,000 people from having a bank, the limit placed on the measure being $25,000 capital. The fact is that while there is reason for limiting the amount of capital stock at say $25,000, there is no reason for limiting the size of the city or town in which they may be established.

The people want a banking law that shall be perfectly plain and with no multiple business about it in the redeeming of the notes. Let the people have counter redemption and every bank under charter be compelled to redeem the bills of any other bank chartered under the same system. Such banks would be secure, because of the security which the law would compel every bank to put for its circulation, and in fact, each bank securing each other, the treasury holding the stakes and making good to any bank which had been required to redeem the notes of another bank.

There is an objection to issuing circulation based upon assets of banks, one reason likely because this point is so verbose, and so mixed that is probable most banks do not precisely understand the term assets, in this connection either. But there is valid reason for believing that many people will object to permit banks to issue circulating notes based upon assets. Sound theory calls for government keeping out of the banking business, but practical results of the late generation seem to call for a circulation for which the government is entirely responsible. Theory and practice are having a time of it, anyway.

UNIFORM NATURALIZATION.

Uniform naturalization laws attract the attention of those who are aware of the gross abuses committed in the name of naturalized citizenship. The naturalization of citizens is not uniform among the several states, and the constitution as a fact is violated every day in the year. It is true that no state can go behind the requisite that five years are required for the final papers, but so long as the declaration of intention and the possession the first papers freely granted on request go together, it does not make any difference in the least, as these first papers give the right to vote, which is the main thing desired.

Says an exchange: It is provided by the constitution of the United States that 'congress shall have power to establish uniform rule of naturalization.' It is evident from this that our forefathers realized the desirability of regulating the naturalization of foreign-born citizens by a uniform process of law. If this was a desideratum at the time the constitution was adopted, how much more is it now with our greatly increased territory and vastly more numerous population. The real evils of loose methods of naturalization have not made themselves felt until comparatively recent times. Aliens are now admitted to citizenship by all courts and it depends solely on the judge's personal views as to whether the requirements are of a nature to exclude unfit applicants or not. It is always possible to find courts in which the procedure is almost a farce so far as the conditions imposed on would-be citizens are concerned. At election times especially the business of making citizens is carried on by wholesale, without regard to the qualifications of applicants.

It is proposed to make an earnest effort to secure the consideration by congress of legislation to introduce uniformity in the naturalization of foreign born citizens. It has been suggested that a congressional committee be appointed to investigate the procedure of naturalization both in the state and federal courts in all parts of the Union. After its investigation the committee should report a suitable law to prevent the continued debasement of United States citizenship. It would be sure to find a sufficient bad state of affairs in nearly all of our states to make the duty of congress in respect to the passage of a uniform naturalization law plain to every member.

If the operation for extracting gold from sea water is as profitable as an account would seem to indicate, the world will see a drop in the value of gold. The Electrolyptic Marine Salts company announce a shining process. This is a Maine company, of course, and now operating 100 machines, whatever kind they are, probably plates on which the running sea water over the surface deposit their metallic substance, and it is asserted that each has extracted an average of 7.87 cwt. of gold and about 15 cwt. of silver. On the gold alone, the directors assert, the plant is yielding an average of $125 a day on an investment of about $50,000.

If this is all true, it cannot be long before the rush for operating in sea water will put out the Klondyke rush. Why go to the Alaska regions when one can operate at any spot along the sea shore by putting up the necessary machinery.

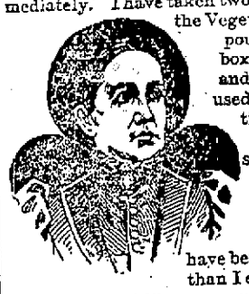
Elgin has adopted the stone pile remedy for tramps. That city charges the railways with giving tramps free transportation to Elgin and dumping them there to get even with city authorities for passing measures regulating the speed of trains.

The report of the naval court of inquiry into the Maine disaster is now on the way to Washington. It will go by boat. Perhaps it was too hot for the wires.

MRS. KRINER'S LETTER

About Change of Life.

"I suffered for eight years and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say, I have never had anything help so much, I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MRS. ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.



JUDICIOUS ECONOMY.

It is right and proper that congress should give its best efforts in the direction of a just and judicious economy. But it is not economy to be niggardly in the direction of placing the country in a state of proper defense and in giving the nation a navy that will at all times command the respect of the world. To command peace is to command war to speak of it in that manner, or to say that a nation that has a powerful navy, powerful and well equipped land defenses and its sea ports amply protected, is in the best condition to see that its rights are respected and its citizens accorded that measure of respect now denied them in many lands. It is in the very best condition to preserve the peace.

In the direction of economy are different paths doubtless. But there are now means of spending many thousands of dollars that could be terminated without the slightest loss to anybody. For instance, in the line of free seeds, which distribution does nobody any good, congressmen distribute them without the slightest regard to the fitness of things, the men who grow seeds would vastly prefer the government to let this thing alone and in this free seed distribution the government has not been distributing any seeds but what can be bought of any seedman or grocery store. No rare varieties have been sent out, if they have, it has been to specially favored friends of the congressmen. Free seeds are not required and even as a method of proselyting for congressmen and senators are distinct and total failures.

Here is a chance for the keen-eyed economists who have been trying to cut down appropriations at the expense of the defending abilities of the country. The amount spent for free seeds alone in the past few years would buy a number of first-class torpedo boats, and go far on the way towards a first-class battle ship. There will be no cards of regret should congress abolish this unwise expenditure of money.

When will John J. Ingalls stop running down hill? A few years ago he was United States senator from Kansas, last year he reported the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight and now he is to run for congress on the free silver ticket. Where will he stop?

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MAINE BLOWN UP BY A MINE

Report Says the Accident Was Due to Outside Forces.

WERE TWO EXPLOSIONS IN ALL

First One Set Off a Small Magazine in the Ship.

PRESIDENT HAS THE REPORT

Taken to Him This Morning by Secretary Long and Lieutenant-Commander Marix—McKinley and His Cabinet Closeted This Afternoon Reviewing the Report of the Maine Board of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 25—One of the highest officials in the service of the government said definitely today the report of the Maine court of inquiry shows the explosion was due to an external cause.

It was impossible to get from him any additional exact information, though the impression is gathered the board has not located the responsibility.

Later—The board of inquiry finds the

SECRETARY LONG.

explosion which destroyed the Maine came from outside, but does not fix the responsibility for the disaster. It does not express an opinion as to the character of the explosive, but testimony goes to show it was a powerful submarine mine, the exact character of which was not determined by the testimony, but it is thought the belief is expressed it was what is known as the floating submarine mine.

The board finds there were two explosions, first from the outside, which set off one of the smaller magazines.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

Lieut. Commander Marix left his hotel at nine o'clock this morning and a few minutes later, accompanied by Lieut. Jungen, entered the office of the secretary of the navy and delivered to Mr. Long the report of the Maine court of inquiry.

After some formalities, the secretary and Marix proceeded to the White House and at 9:40 the document was delivered to the president.

As the secretary and Marix emerged from the secretary's office to go to the White House, Long was cordially greeted by a group of newspaper correspondents, remarking that he had not opened the report and knew nothing more than they did of its contents. Then he and Marix passed out o the navy department, entered a brougham and were driven to the White House.

They did not go direct to the president's office but passed through a private corridor on the first floor, thence to the blue room to await the president. A few minutes later the secretary and Marix joined the president in the library and the report was formally delivered to the chief executive.

MARIX CALLED IN.

Long and Marix remained till the members of the cabinet appeared, when the former went into the cabinet room while Marix remained in an adjoining apartment, subject to call. The report of the board was gone over carefully and a general discussion of its leading features followed. Marix was called in to answer questions and to explain some maters not fully covered by the report. The meeting lasted till this afternoon at 1 p. m. After adjournment the members declared no further statement would be made till the contents of the report were transmitted to congress Monday.

The cabinet reassembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MATRIMONIAL.

Henble-Schatz.

From Daily of March 25.

At 8 o'clock last evening the First German Evangelical Lutheran church on Villa street was crowded with people, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Mary Henble to Mr. Herman Schatz, the Rev. Conrad Jaeger officiating. After the ceremony a reception was held at No. 1137 North Michigan street and the newly wedded pair were the recipients of many handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. Schatz are well known young society people and all will join in wishing them a happy wedded life.

Seekers after gold are often disappointed. Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

OHIO RIVER STILL RISING.

Millions of Dollars in Property Lost and Thousands Are Homeless.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The Ohio river continues rising an inch an hour, and it seems certain more than fifty-five feet will be reached.

The flood continues at Zanesville where the Muskingum river is still rising two inches per hour. Two are reported drowned. The city is without light or water supply. The loss in the county is millions. Two thousand are sheltered in public halls and the market house.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 25.—It is believed the flood loss in and about Pittsburg and Allegheny will reach a million dollars, including the loss of wages to employes.

BUY TUGS AND YACHTS.

Government Expends Over a Million Dollars in Addition to the Torpedo Fleet.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Herald's Washington special says: By direction of McKinley Secretary Long spent something more than a million dollars Thursday in the purchase of twelve speedy yachts and sea-going tugs which will be at once converted into torpedo boat destroyers and picket boats. In directing the purchase of the yachts and tugs, McKinley was guided by the information that the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla sailed from the Canary islands for Porto Rica. Before this information came to hand the authorities were not willing to pay the high prices asked by owners of the yachts and tugs, which had been inspected and recommended for purchase by the auxiliary cruiser board, but the necessity of improving the torpedo fleet to offset that which Spain is sending to Porto Rica was so apparent that the president authorized negotiations to be closed and the vessels be purchased without further delay.

Secretary Long at once telegraphed Capt. Rodgers, president of the board and received a telegram announcing that bargains had been closed and the vessels would at once be turned over to the government at the Brooklyn navy yard. Considerable secrecy is maintained by officials as to the names of the vessels purchased and the price paid, but it is known only four tugs had been bought, while eight yachts have been secured.

SCHULZE WILL RUN.

Reports That He Will Not Make the Canvass Denied—A. C. Judd for Justice.

From Daily of March 25.

Consternation prevailed in political circles last night when it became known that William Schulze had announced himself as a candidate for city treasurer. Democrats and Populists who favor Michael Colbert for the office, claim that it was a Republican move, while on the other hand it was stated that the leading Populists and Democrats, who are opposed to fusion, had prevailed upon Mr. Schulze to make the canvass. Mr. Schulze emphatically denies these statements and openly asserts that he would make the run on his own account and upon the solicitation of many friends.

Last night Michael Colbert, the fusion candidate, and others waited upon Mr. Schulze and made an effort to have him reconsider his decision. It is claimed Mr. Schulze promised to not run. This morning he was called up by telephone and asked if he had decided to not make the canvass. He answered that it was not true, that he would make the run, and that his nomination papers would be filed today. Every effort is being made by the friends of Mr. Colbert to influence Mr. Schulze to withdraw, but he positively refuses and unless something unforseen happens will make the run.

In the meantime James Hendrie, the Republican nominee, is sawing wood and saying nothing, and his friends believe that he will be elected whether Mr. Schulze makes the canvass or not.

This morning A. C. Judd startled the politicians by the announcement that he would run independent for justice of the peace. Mr. Judd was seen and said it was true that he would make the run and that canvassers were out getting signatures for the nomination papers.

ANOTHER BANK CRASH.

Philadelphia Institution Holds Half a Million of Worthless Paper.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The sudden death yesterday of Cashier Hopkins of the People's bank, the closing of that bank, pending an examination and the subsequent assignment of the Guarantors Finance company, which was closely connected with it, caused considerable agitation in financial circles. The Guarantors company owed the bank half a million loaned by Hopkins on worthless security. The liabilities of the bank are said to be a million and a half, including half a million of state money. It is reported Hopkins was Quay's agent, personal and political, and that he handled money of the Republican state committee.

John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's bank, which closed its doors yesterday, committed suicide by shooting, and did not die of heart disease as announced yesterday by his family.

Women from their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. The Robinson Drug Co.

WAS A BOLD BURGLAR

A Slick Stranger Enters a Dozen Residences on the North Side.

WAS CHASED BY MANY PEOPLE

Holds Them at Bay with a Revolver—Knocks One Lady Down and Robs Her Home—Captured in a House and Landed in Jail.

From Daily of March 25.

One of the boldest and most reckless burglars ever captured in the Belle City occupies a cell at the county jail. It took half the members of the police force and from 300 to 500 residents of the Fourth and Seventh wards to run him down, and it was an exciting man chase in every sense of the word.

The thief is a stranger in Racine and very slick. The first the police saw of him was on Wednesday night, after 12 o'clock. He entered the police office and told Desk Sergeant John Ollerich that he was a stranger in the city and boarded on the west side.

After hanging about the city hall some time he was called into the office and Mr. Ollerich questioned him closely, having an idea that the fellow was not right. In answer to questions the man said his name was Wechloff and he was a skilled mechanic from the Allis works at Milwaukee. His boarding place was near the C. & N. W. depot, but he could not tell the name of the proprietor. He was tired of the place and wanted to get another house. Officer Ollerich notified Policeman Erickson of the stranger's actions and that officer made an effort to keep track of him, but he disappeared.

During the early hours of Thursday morning the residence of Mr. Feiker on the north side was entered by means of skeleton keys and the interior was thoroughly ransacked, but no article missed.

Yesterday afternoon the home of Mrs. Jambor, in the upper part of No. 1745 North Main street, was entered. At the time Mrs. Jambor was down stairs, but hearing a noise in her apartments went up and discovered a man, who promptly knocked her down. Being a lady over 80 years of age she could give little resistance. The thief grabbed a flat-iron and proceeded to break open bureau drawers, trunks and other things, and in fact tore everything in the room to pieces. Mrs. Jambor recovered and again attacked the stranger, but he threw her aside and ran out of the house, taking between $4 and $5.

Once outside the thief cut across lots. By this time the alarm had been given and many people congregated. Among them was Mr. Teske, who chased the thief and yelled at him. The fellow entered Captain Chris. Miller's barn and took off his overcoat and came out. He pulled a revolver and pointed it at Teske, informing him that it was his protector and Teske got under cover, but the thief handed him a dollar and told him to say nothing.

In the meantime two boys had hurried to the house of Policeman Ollerich and notified him. The officer was in bed, but he got out with revolver and club and Officer Erickson was also out. A message had been sent to the police office and half a dozen officers and the patrol wagon was soon on the way to the scene of the bold burglar's operation.

From 300 to 400 people, including men, women and children, were also out and excitement was at a fever heat. The thief had been skirmishing around the neighborhood and track of him had been lost. The last man who had chased him was a farmer named Frank Jandl and he was held at bay by the gun.

The thief was discovered in the house of Mr. Falkenburg, No. 1517 North Wisconsin street. He knocked a light of glass out of a window and intended to leap out, but saw officers on the outside and changed his mind. Officers Erickson and Goetz went inside and Bassinger and Ollerich watched the window. Erickson and Goetz found the fellow secreted in a room next to the pantry and soon captured and disarmed him and he was loaded into the patrol wagon amidst great excitement, between 500 and 600 people being present.

In the pockets of the thief was found a skeleton key made out of a button hook and also two dozen keys of various kinds.

Officer Ollerich recognized the fellow as the man who called at the office Wednesday night, and he admitted that he was the same fellow, but he had little to say about himself.

Arriving at the jail it was evident that he had been drinking and when placed in a cell he went to sleep without telling his name or where he came from.

Today it was learned that the fellow worked two hours about the north side and entered at least a dozen places and intimidated various people with his revolver.

This afternoon the prisoner was arraigned in the municipal court on charge of carrying concealed weapons. He gave his name as John Watson, and said his home was in Pittsburg, Pa., and that he did not know it was against the law to carry a revolver. He was sent to jail for a term of two months. At the expiration of that time he will be arrested on charge of burglary. It is known to the police that he is a notorious criminal and it is supposed that he is wanted in several large cities.

SPAIN'S MAINE REPORT.

Says the Explosion Was Due to Internal Causes—Said to be Confused.

MADRID, March 25.—The minister of marine spent the night deciphering a dispatch containing the details of the findings of the Spanish court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine. Parties cognizant of the affair unanimously declare the Spaniards report the explosion of internal origin.

The government has received the Spanish report on the loss of the Maine, which however, is said to be "confused," and explanations are said to be requested. In any case, it is added, it will not be published until after the report of the United States naval court of inquiry is made public. The Correspondencia says Spain will despatch a note to Washington requesting the report on the loss of the Maine, be not sent to congress until both reports are presented and considered by both governments.

COM. SCHLEY PROMOTED.

Has Been Ordered to Take Command of the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 25. Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, at present connected with the light house board, has been ordered, to command the flying squadron at Hampton Roads with the Brooklyn as flagship.

His command at present consists of three vessels, the Brooklyn, Columbia and

COMMODORE SCHLEY.

Minneapolis, all ocean greyhounds, but in a short time the squadron will probably be swelled to about a dozen ships.

Schley has a record for discretion, good judgment and fighting qualities. He was in command of the Baltimore when the Chilean trouble threatened to end in war and its peaceful termination, it is believed, was largely due to his tact and discretion.

LEFT FOR THE KLONDIKE

Herman Smieding Departs for the Gold Fields of Alaska.

From Daily of March 25.

Herman Smieding left last evening for Chicago, where he will join a party of fifty and proceed to the Klondike gold fields. The company has a steamer of their own, which is built and is now at Seattle being fitted out. The steamer, which is a large craft, will be loaded down with provisions and wearing apparel of all kinds. Seeking gold will not be their only aim in view, for they will do a trading business and will have enough provisions aboard to feed a thousand men for a year. Mr. Smieding expects to be gone a year and a half.

A few days ago friends of Mr. Smieding gave a banquet in his honor and a coterie of his most intimate acquaintances gathered around the festive board and reminiscences of past events were vividly recalled, bringing to mind many pleasant recollections. The menu card was a novel innovation. It was a photograph of Mr. Smieding, on the back of which was a list of the epicurean dishes prepared for the occasion. The head line of the card read like this: "Klondike Supper given to "Dyea" Herman in kind remembrance, 17th of Ireland, 1898."

Toasts were responded to and Mr. Smieding was wished a successful journey to the frozen gold fields in the far north. His many friends will anxiously await news of his progress, and hope he will come back loaded down with the glittering yellow metal.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

George T. Harris, a Forger, Surrenders to the Sheriff—Taken to St. Paul.

From Daily of March 25.

A young man, well dressed and having a sporty demeanor, entered the sheriff's office Wednesday night and startled the officers by saying: "My name is George T. Harris; my home is St. Paul, Minn.; I am a fugitive from justice, at least I understand that I am wanted at that place on charge of forgery, and I want you to notify the St. Paul officers."

The young man then told the officers the story of the forgery. By trade, he is a molder, and with his wife resided at St. Paul. They became short of money and his wife went to her stepfather for assistance. She returned with a check for $20, and said her stepfather had given it to her. Harris went to a store and got the check cashed. Afterwards he and his wife went to Milwaukee, where he obtained a position at the Pfister hotel. He went to an uncle at Milwaukee and for the first time was told that he was wanted for forgery at St. Paul. He came to Racine in search of work and unable to secure it and determined to give himself up. Sheriff Wagner notified the St. Paul officials and this morning a detective came and took the fugitive back to St. Paul. The detective said he knew nothing about the facts of the case except that Harris was wanted on charge of having forged the check.

PAVING THE WAY FOR A STRUGGLE

Bill Introduced in the House to Give the President Full Scope.

WHEELER'S WAR MEASURE

Gives the President Power When Congress is Not in Session.

DEBATE ON NAVAL BILL CLOSED

Representative Stewart Believes Cuba Should be Free, Whatever the Findings of the Maine Court of Inquiry—Cruiser Cincinnati Detached from the South Atlantic Squadron and Ordered to Join the North Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Congressman Wheeler, of Alabama, introduced in the house a bill providing "In the event of an act of war by Spain or any other foreign nation prior to the meeting of the next session of congress, the president is authorized to accept the tender of volunteer troops, purchase arms and munitions of war and make sundry other specified preparations necessary to the safety of the country or any part thereof and protect its honor and prestige."

The second section appropriates the necessary money to carry out the provisions of the act.

The house closed the general debate on the naval appropriation bill after Foss, of Illinois, made a strong plea for a powerful navy. The bill was then considered under the five minute rule for amendments. Stewart, (Rep., N. J.) said whatever the Maine report, congress should declare Cuba free. Hartman indulged in a political speech attacking the Republican party, but after a nasty wrangle the chair ruled him out of order.

An order was issued today detaching Capt. Chester, the commander of the Cincinnati from the South Atlantic squadron, but leaving him in command of the Cincinnati. The effect will be to remove the Cincinnati from the South Atlantic service and make her available for the North Atlantic station, where her speed makes her a valuable adjunct to the quick maneuvers of the flying squadron.

The largest order ever placed by the government for cables was given today to a New York company for submarine and under ground cables, connecting all the forts and islands in New York harbor.

When You Are Tired

Without extra exertion, languid, dull and listless, your blood is failing to supply to your muscles and other organs the vitalizing and strength-giving properties they require. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling by enriching and purifying the blood. It will give you energy and vigor.

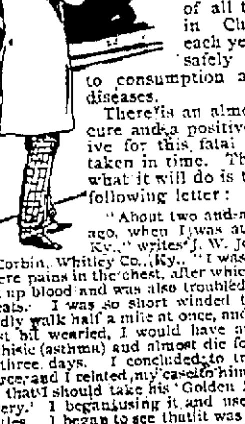
Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

A man who recently died in Paris had kept a record of the number of cigars he had smoked during his lifetime. The number was 628,713.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. The Robinson Drug Co.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Some of the congressmen would not be so eager for foreign war if large numbers of their constituents were not fighting mad over the postoffice appointments.

Figures Don't Lie.



It doesn't take much knowledge of mathematics to figure out the facts about that dread disease—consumption. Statisticians long ago demonstrated that one-seventh of all the deaths in Christendom each year may be safely attributed to consumption and allied diseases.

There is an almost certain cure and a positive preventive for this fatal disease if taken in time. The story of what it will do is told in the following letter:

"About two and a half years ago, when I was at Flat Lick, Ky.," writes J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., "I was taken with severe pains in the chest, after which I began to spit up blood and was also troubled with night-sweats. I was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile at once, and if I got the least bit wearied, I would have an attack of phthisic (asthma) and almost die for about two or three days. I concluded to try Dr. R. V. Pierce and I related my case to him. He wrote me that I should take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I began using it and used about six bottles. I began to see that it was helping me, so concluded to continue its use. I did so and have improved both in strength and in weight. I have not had the phthisic, nor spit up any blood since last spring."

This great remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—cures 98 per cent. of all laryngeal, bronchial, throat and kindred affections which, if neglected lead up to consumption. It strengthens the stomach and makes the appetite keen and hearty. It invigorates the liver and aids the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It makes the assimilation of the food perfect. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. Honest dealers will not urge you to take a substitute said to be "just as good."

Send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. FREE. Enclose 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing *only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy. Cloth binding ten cents extra. It is a thousand page book with over seven hundred illustrations; formerly sold for $1.50. For limited time can be had for cost of mailing.

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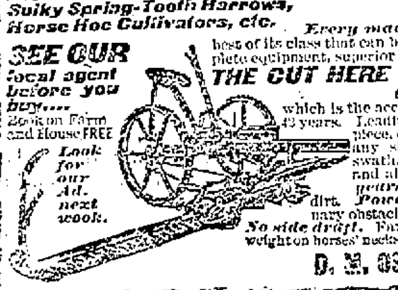

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Farm News Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper, that is filled with the practical experience of actual farmers. It is ably edited, thoroughly up to the times, and keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made every month by progressive agriculturist in the science of tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

Womankind A monthly magazine for women and the home Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

Farm News Poultry Book A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is *practical.* You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. *Price, 25c*

Womankind Cook Book A collection of the favorite recipes of the good housekeepe who reads WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested stand by o some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. *Price, 25 cents.*

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MAYOR GRAHAM BADLY INJURED.

Struck by a C. & N. W. Passenger Train at Washington Avenue.

HE WAS THROWN TEN FEET

He Evidently Did Not Observe the Train Coming From the South.

THE STORY OF EYE WITNESSES

He Appeared to be in Deep Thought as He Walked Toward the Crossing—Gate Came Down After He Passed—Was Rendered Unconscious—Taken to His Home in the Patrol Wagon—Statement of the Physicians—Will Probably Recover.

From Daily of March 26.

The community was startled this morning when a report became current that Mayor Frederick Graham had been struck and killed by the 10:15 north bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, at the Washington avenue crossing.

Investigation proved that the mayor had been struck and badly injured, but not killed, and that his chances of recovery are very favorable.

All kinds of contradictory stories were in circulation as to how the accident happened, but the true facts, as near as the reporters are able to glean them, have been obtained from eye witnesses.

Joseph Mason, the United States mail carrier, was one of the few who witnessed the accident. He was driving south on the avenue and stopped on account of the guard gates being down to let the passenger train pass. He noticed Mayor Graham walking leisurely along on the west sidewalk south of the track and he was bound north. He appeared to have got inside of the gates before they were lowered. Mr. Mason says the bell of the approaching locomotive was ringing, and of course, he supposed that the mayor knew of the approaching train, but was soon convinced that he did not, at any rate he appeared to have reached the track and then noticed the train and gave a leap back but was struck by the pilot beam in the back and thrown about ten feet. The train came to a sudden stop and he could not see anything more, except that the mayor lay beside the track and the people who assembled believed he was killed.

Thomas Williams, who conducts a general store at the corner of Washington avenue and Twelfth street, saw the accident. He says that when he first noticed Mayor Graham he was talking to a lady and then he walked leisurely along, his head bent forward as if he was in deep thought. He was inside of the gates, which must have dropped after the mayor passed. He thought the mayor knew the train was coming, but soon realized that he did not hear or notice it and that the cross beam of the pilot struck and knocked him ten or fifteen feet and that he did not know what hit him. The cane of the mayor flew one way and his hat another and he lay quietly where he fell and it was lucky he did, for had he moved his legs they would have gone under the wheels and been cut off. Mr. Williams ran around the rear of the train which had come to a stop. The people appeared to be afraid to go near the injured man. He ran up and raised the head of Mr. Graham, who was unconscious, and some blood was coming from his mouth.

The police patrol was immediately summoned, but before it came Mr. Graham had revived and wanted to get up, but was prevented. He was tenderly lifted into the wagon and conveyed to his home at the corner of Racine and Thirteenth streets, a large crowd of people following and congregating in knots to discuss the accident.

Several physicians were immediately summoned and the first two that arrived were Drs. A. L. Buchan and W. S. Haven and a short time after Dr. McNitt, local surgeon of the road, arrived, but Dr. Buchan had charge of the case. Dr. McNitt said that there were no external marks on the mayor's body and he appeared to be in a dazed condition. Whether there are internal injuries it was not possible to decide, but if there are no such injuries there is every reason to believe that this honor will recover fully. In conversation with Dr. McNitt he said that from appearances Mr. Graham was struck on the right shoulder, but it must have been a very light blow, as there are no marks visible and no internal injuries perceptible. In the opinion of the doctor the accident produced a shock to the whole system and dazed him.

The doctor said that the mayor did not know what happened to him and asked if it was a train that struck him. This is probably owing to his dazed condition. The doctor hopes that Mr. Graham will recover in a short time.

Dr. A. L. Buchan, when seen by the reporter this afternoon, said: "From the evidence at hand I should judge that the mayor was struck by the left hand cylinder of the engine and thrown ten or twelve feet. He was struck between the shoulders, which produced concussion of the spine, similar to a shock. He is suffering severe pains between the shoulders and above the hips. It will be impossible to tell for at least twenty-four hours as to the seriousness of the injuries, but I hope for a speedy recovery. The mayor does not know how the accident happened and repeatedly asks if a train struck him. I do not think he even saw or heard the train.

Barney Kavenaugh was the conductor of the train which stopped beyond the point where the accident happened. Arriving at the depot he reported the accident to headquarters.

It was certainly a most miraculous escape from instant death, and not in a thousand times would a person escape being ground to pieces under the wheels or receiving such a blow as to produce death.

The accident spread like wild fire throughout the city, and the Journal telephone has been answered a hundred times to answer inquiries in regard to the condition of the mayor.

Mr. Graham has certainly been a very unfortunate man during his lifetime. Not many years ago while engaged building the chimney at the Badger Electric Light company he fell a distance of sixty or seventy feet. His leg was broken and he received other injuries that left him a cripple for life, and only a short time ago he was again injured by a fall, but came out all right.

The mayor had just recovered from a severe attack of la grippe and on this account his many friends fear that the shock may prove more serious than it would under other circumstances.

SIGSBEE SAILS FOR HOME.

Captain of the Maine and Officers Leave Havana Today.

HAVANA, March 26.—Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine and other officers left for Key West this morning. All is quiet here. The report of the Maine court of

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

inquiry did not create any excitement, the general belief among the Spanish being it will result in a court of arbitration and that the Spanish contents of an explosion from the inside will be sustained.

OBITUARY.

Daniels.

From Daily of March 26.

The Rev. John R. Daniels, pastor of Engedi church, near Randolph, Wis., is to be buried today. The Rev. Robt. T. Roberts of this city was called to officiate at his funeral. He died last Wednesday in his 72d year. He was one of the most eminent ministers in connection with the Wisconsin Synod of the Welsh Presbyterian church, and for forty-three years he has taken a leading part in all the movements of his denomination. In the years 1854-55 he attended Racine college under the presidency of the venerable Roswell Park, D. D., its founder. At that time the brilliant Llewellyn J. Evans was a teacher of Greek and Latin at the college. Mr. Daniels, although of a very insignificant and unministerial personality, was endowed with a most grasping mind, and at times was overpowering in the pulpit. For over forty years he has preached to the same people and his popularity was as great now as at any period of his life. At different times he supplied the Racine church for months at a time and his death is greatly lamented here. He was the last one of a number of young men that came to Wisconsin with the large wave of Welsh imigration from 1840 to 1850, that took to the ministry and in many points he was the most celebrated of them all. For many years his health had been poorly, and his life despaired of. He was a brother-in-law of Hugh Pritchard of this city. T. L. W.

Holborn.

Mrs. Francis Shepherd Holborn died at her home in Chicago yesterday, aged 72 years and 6 months. Deceased was born in New York state and her maiden name was Miss Chisholm. In 1845 she was united in marriage to Frank Holborn and in 1850 they came to Racine and resided here up to a couple of years ago when they removed to Chicago. She was a woman loved and respected by all who knew her. A husband 82 years of age and three daughters and five sons survive to mourn her death. The body will be brought to this city and interred at Mound cemetery. Will arrive at Racine Junction on Tuesday afternoon at 1:05 o'clock where it will be met by friends and escorted to Mound cemetery. Services will be held at the cemetery chapel.

Rohan.

Miss Maggie Rohan, formerly a well known resident of Racine, died at Denver, Colo., yesterday noon, aged 46 years. Deceased left Racine twelve years ago and has resided at Denver since. Four brothers and two sisters and a large circle of friends survive to mourn her death.

The celebrated remedy Salvation Oil, is recommended by experienced veterinary surgeons as just the thing for the stable and cattle yards.

WAR IN CUBA MUST CEASE

Spain Notified to Quit Her Warfare on the Island.

INTOLERABLE TO AMERICANS

McKinley Has or Will Send Notice to Madrid.

ADMINISTRATION TAKES A STAND

Conditions in Cuba Are Daily Becoming More Serious—No Date Set for the Termination of War, But no Unnecessary Delay Will be Tolerated by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It can be stated on positive information the government will if, indeed it has not already done so, inform Spain the conditions in Cuba have become so intolerable to the people of this contry that hostilities on the island must cease. This is in direct line with the views of the president as expressed in the last message to congress, Dec. 6, when he said: "Instructions were given our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post, directing him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend aid toward ending war in Cuba, by reaching a peaceful, lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and the Cuban people.

These instructions recite the character and duration of the conflict, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes on us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from the indefinite continuance of this state of things."

"No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could be attached, and, indeed, precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government."

Since the delivery of this message evidence has accumulated leaving beyond question the promise made in behalf of the administration to relieve the conditions in Cuba, has not been fulfilled or accomplished. On the contrary, evidence which reached the president shows conclusively the situation is daily becoming more serious.

In view of these facts, this government has decided to take, if it has not already taken, decisive action by informing Spain that while disavowing any interest other than dictated by sense of honor and justice to the stricken, starving people, we must insist that hostilities be brought to a speedy termination. As far as known, no special date was fixed within which war must be terminated, but it is believed the purpose of the administration is not to permit any unnecessary delay.

"It is known in high official circles that many people of the highest authority in Spain, including members of the ministry, are extremely weary of the conflict in Cuba and would willingly accede to any reasonable terms for a settlement of the whole question by granting Cuba independence on an indemnity basis. Opposition to this plan comes from factions opposed to the present administration who demand extreme measures if necessary to retain control of the island.

In view of these conditions what will be the answer to our demand cannot be foretold."

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Herald's Madrid special says: "At a late hour your correspondent finds the Spanish reply to the United States will not be anything like sanguine optimists expected, and the outlook is consequently decidedly serious."

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. The Robinson Drug Co.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA. Depart. A. M.	KENOSHA. Arrive. A. M.	RACINE. Going South. A. M.	RACINE. Going North. A. M.	MILWAUKEE. Arrive. A. M.	MILWAUKEE. Depart. A. M.
8:35	8:05	7:25			7:00
9:35	9:05	7:55	7:05	8:50	8:00
10:35	9:55	8:55	8:05	9:50	9:00
11:35	10:25	9:55	9:05	10:50	10:00
P. M.	11:25	10:55	10:05	11:50	11:00
	P. M.	11:55	11:05		12:00
12:35	12:05	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1:35	1:05	12:55	12:05	12:50	
2:35	2:25	1:55	1:05	1:50	1:00
3:35	3:25	2:55	2:05	2:50	2:00
4:35	4:25	3:55	3:05	3:50	3:00
5:35	5:25	4:55	4:05	4:50	4:00
6:35	6:25	5:55	5:05	5:50	5:00
7:35	7:25	6:55	6:05	6:50	6:00
8:35	8:25	7:55	7:05	7:50	7:00
9:35	9:25	8:55	8:05	8:50	8:00
11:05	10:25	9:55☆	9:05	9:50	9:00
	A. M.	10:55☆	10:05	10:50	10:20
	12:05	A. M.	11:05	11:50	
		1:00☆	P. M.		
			12:40☆		

☆ Do not pass Racine.

DISSATISFACTION ALL AROUND

Leading Democrats and Middle-of-the-Road Populists Denounce Fusion.

From Daily of March 26.

Democrats and fusion Populists are still in the "dumps" over the determination of Dr. William Schulze to be an independent candidate for city treasurer. They openly declare it is a trick of the Populist middle-of-the-roaders, who comprise the rank and file of the party, and who have all along opposed the fusion movement. Leaders of the fusion forces have done everything in their power to pull Dr. Schulze off the track and have even gone so far as to have some of the doctor's personal friends labor with him in efforts to get him to not file his papers. The fusionists well know that Dr. Schulze will poll a heavy vote on account of his wide acquaintance and popularity among the German-Americans, and his close affiliation with the middle-of-the-road faction of the Populist party. Two years ago he polled over 1,400 votes, only 500 votes less than that polled by Walter Driver, the successful candidate, and 300 votes less than Samuel Gates, who was supported by a large number of German-Americans.

Today Dr. Schulze is about the city circulating a paper for signers and when a sufficient number is secured he will file his nomination with the city clerk, either late this afternoon or early Monday morning.

A. Cary Judd has his petition and nomination papers all ready to file with the city clerk, and his name will be on the official ballot for justice of the peace. The papers will be filed Monday, unless Mr. Judd is, in the meantime, persuaded to abandon his intentions. It was rumored this afternoon that John Lichter had been urged by leading south side Democrats to run as an independent candidate for assessor, and he has the matter under advisement. As the campaign progresses, the opposition to a coalition with the Populists is as pronounced with the Democrats as it is with the middle-of-the-road Populists. They strenuously object to the fusion program arranged by a few of the small ward politicians, and openly state they will not vote the double sandwich ticket now in the field.

JURORS DRAWN.

To Serve at the April Term of Circuit for Racine County.

From Daily of March 26.

At the office of Clerk of the Court Otto E. Ahrens this morning the following jurors were drawn to serve at the April term of circuit court for Racine county:

CITY OF RACINE.

First ward—Louis Johnson.

Second ward—William Lewis, W. K. Buffham, Frank Alschuler.

Third ward—F. W. Dickey, J. A. Prindell, J. C. Clement, J. W. Spence, S. A. Armstrong, A. C. Frank.

Fourth ward—John Sieb, J. Chadek.

Fifth ward—Thomas Hincheliffe, Joseph Leichtweihs, August Schanabt, Peter Galloway, J. P. Davies, F. F. Blondin, M. C. Hanson.

Sixth ward—A. LeFoidevin, J. G. Tucker, F. A. Durant, M. Higgins, Wm. Garret.

COUNTY.

Caledonia—Court Bones, T. C. Adams.

Mt. Pleasant—C. A. Brown.

Burlington—W. C. Prasch, Thomas Bottomby.

Yorkville—John Martin.

Union Grove—Charles Rhode, J. C. Drury.

Raymond—Edward White, J. W. Hay.

Waterford—Fremont Utter.

The honest public sentiment of the people of the United States is unanimously in favor of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The dealers pronounce it to be the only standard cough remedy.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	6:03 a. m. daily
6:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:50 a. m. daily
9:06 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:55 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:35 a. m. daily
2:30 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily	4:35 p. m. daily
6:25 p. m. daily	7:50 p. m. daily
9:43 p. m. daily	
11:55 p. m. daily	
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
6:35 a. m. daily	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
7:50 a. m. daily	6:47 a. m. Sunday only
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	9:06 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:55 a. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
11:35 a. m. daily	1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday	3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily	4:22 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily	6:35 p. m. daily
	9:43 p. m. daily
	11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
12:35 p. m.	1:38 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
5:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	Arrive from Chicago.
Depart for Chicago.	10:30 a. m.
7:25 a. m.	1:38 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
5:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
9:50 p. m.	
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
1:25 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
10:00 p. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:40 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	From Chicago.
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
5:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
5:50 p. m.	

$50 TO $100

Earned monthly selling our high-grade stock and specialties

Agents Wanted. Local, Traveling, County and General Agents. Steady work. Good pay weekly. Instructions and elegant outfit FREE. Secure territory now.

CHAUTAUQUA NURSERY CO., Geneva, N. Y

UNITED STATES SENATOR PRITCHARD

Mrs. Pritchard Got Entire Relief from Rheumatism by Use of

Paine's Celery Compound

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington D. C.
February 18, 97.

Wells Richardson & Co
Burlington Vermont.
Gents.

I find Paines Celery Compound an excellent remedy for rheumatism. With best wishes I am
Yours J. C. Pritchard

1820 I St N. W.

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina became prominent in the co-operative movement in North Carolina, the success of which resulted in his election to the United States senate to fill the term of the late Senator Z. B. Vance. He was re-elected to the senate in 1897.

Mrs. Pritchard's testimonial to her faith in Paine's celery compound is reproduced above.

Below is a testimonial received from the wife of United States Senator Warren of Wyoming, whose distinguished services for the country's best farming interests are so well known.

"I was persuaded to try your Paine's celery compound in the early spring, when in a very run down condition. The duties devolving upon the wife of an official in public life are naturally very exhausting, and I was tired out and nervous when I commenced using the remedy. I take pleasure in testifying to the great benefit I received from its use, and can truthfully say that I am in almost perfect health again. If I ever find myself running down again, I shall certainly give it another trial, and will in the mean time recommend it to every one needing it."

It is now time, if ever, to get health and strength.

Nothing should now interfere with building up weakened nerves and purifying the blood.

Now is the time of year when rheumatism, neuralgia, insomnia, and kidney troubles are hard to cure—Paine's celery compound has made a host of sufferers well—but people make themselves chronic invalids by neglecting the early symptoms of disease.

Thousands of lives that are now fast wearing out would be prolonged if Paine's celery compound were in each instance used to stop those ominous pains over the kidneys, to build up the run-down nervous strength, and cure permanently those more and more frequently recurring attacks of headache and indigestion.

"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Second Edition.

32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical information.

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.

Extremely interesting and instructive.

ONLY 15 CENTS A COPY, BY MAIL.

Send your orders to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

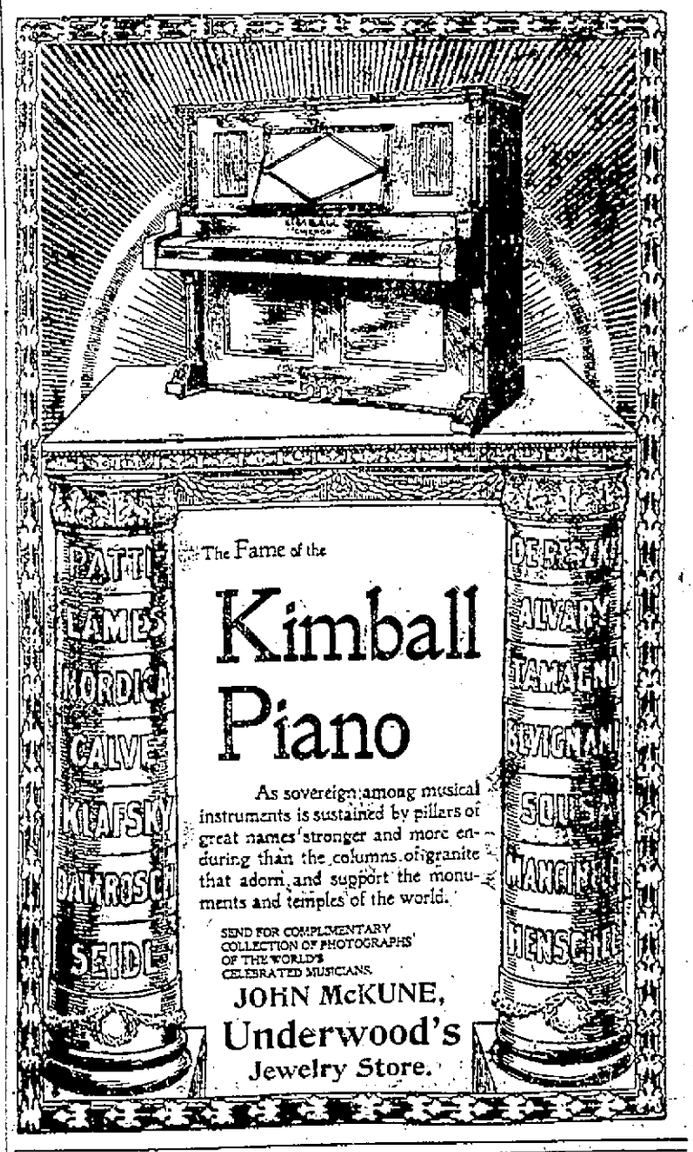
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, PHILADA., PA.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.



The Fame of the Kimball Piano

As sovereign among musical instruments is sustained by pillars of great names stronger and more enduring than the columns of granite that adorn and support the monuments and temples of the world.

SEND FOR COMPLIMENTARY COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WORLD'S CELEBRATED MUSICIANS.

JOHN McKUNE, Underwood's Jewelry Store.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profit. Shipment anywhere for examination. Everything guaranteed. 110 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $38 to $70. Surreys, $98 to $125. Carriages, Finetons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large free Catalogue of all our styles.

No. 77. Surrey Harness. Price, $16.00. As good as sells for $25.

No. 608 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and traders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. H. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

WRECKED BY A MINE

The Board of Inquiry Declares That a Mine Wrecked the Battleship Maine.

RESPONSIBILITY NOT PLACED

Through Examination of Coal Bunkers and Boilers.

ALL TORPEDOES ARE INTACT

Keys to the Ammunition Rooms Are Found in their Places.

TWO EXPLOSIONS TOOK PLACE

First One From a Mine Sets Off a Couple of Small Magazines, the Explosion Thus Being Shown to Have Combined the Force of a Mine Without and Two Magazines Within.

CAPTAIN SAMPSON.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following is the text of the report of the court of inquiry, submitted to congress today. After a full mature consideration of the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

First. The United States battleship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, the 25th of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in five and one-half to six fathom of water by the regular government pilot. The United States consul general at Havana had notified authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Maine.

Second. The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent and all orders and regulations in regard to care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed away in accordance with instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed away in any of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there. The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened.

EVERYTHING IN PLACE.

After the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in the proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 o'clock. The temperatures of the magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported. Only the magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine and that did not explode. The torpedo war heads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the ward room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine. Dry gun cotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft, remote from the scene of explosion. The waste was carefully looked after on board the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders regarding this had been given by the commanding officer. Varnishes, dryers, alcohol and other combustibles of this kind were stowed on or above the main deck and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

COAL BUNKERS EXAMINED.

Medical stores were stowed aft under the ward room remote from the scene of explosion. No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any other store rooms. The coal bunkers were inspected. Of the bunkers adjoining the forward magazines and shell rooms four were empty. One had been in use that day and one was full of new river coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving on board. The bunker in which stowed coal was accessible on three sides at all times and the fourth side at this date, on account of other bunkers being empty. One bunker had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty. Fire alarms in the bunker were in working order and there never could have been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine. The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with comparatively low head of steam and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have exploded the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in fair condition.

TIME OF THE ACCIDENT.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night by reliable persons, through the proper authorities to the commanding officer. At the same time the Maine was destroyed. The ship was quiet therefore and less liable to accident caused by the movements from those on board.

Third. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9:40 p. m. on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken on her arrival. There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with very short but distinct intervals between and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun; while the second was more open and prolonged and of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court of inquiry caused by an explosion of two or more forward magazines of the Maine.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

Evidence bearing on the condition of the wreck being principally obtained from divers did not enable the court to form definite conclusion as to the condition, although it was established after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a few minutes after the destruction of the forward part. The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship, however, are established by testimony, and that portion of the port side of the protective deck, which extends from about frame thirty to frame forty-one was blown up and aft and over to the port. The main deck from about frame thirty to about frame forty-one, was blown up, aft, and slightly over to the starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after part. This was in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more forward magazines of the Maine.

Five—At frame seventeen, the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel, when in a normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above, where it would be, had the ship sunk, uninjured.

The outside bottom plating was bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which was about fifteen feet broad, and thirty-two feet in length, and doubled back upon itself against a continuation of the same plating extending forward.

BLOWN UP BY A MINE.

At frame 18, the vertical keel was broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water, and thirty feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by an explosion situated under the bottom and at about frame 18, on the port side of the ship.

Sixth. The court finds the loss of the Maine on the occasion named not in any respect due to the fault or negligence on the part of any of the members of the crew of said vessel.

The Maine was destroyed by an explosion of a submarine mine, which caused a partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

Eighth. The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

The report was signed by Admiral Sampson as president, and by Judge Advocate Marix and approved by Admiral Sicard.

The New Jersey legislature will not vote a state tax upon all bachelors, there being a majority of single men in the legislature. This fact was not ascertained at first and of course such a measure was knocked out.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male and female. It relieves retention of urine and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

It is no surprise the announcement is made that Boss Crocker is for silver. The boss is of course for all the silver he can get, and the capacity of Tammany for plunder is rapacious.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles. The Robinson Drug Co.

TRAGEDY ON THE STREET.

Seattle Insurance Solicitor Shot Down by an Irate Parent.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 28.—M. F. Schelderup, a well known insurance solicitor was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by E. M. Bradley, a prominent contractor, on the street in the presence of a large crowd of theatre goers. Schelderup was standing on the corner waiting for Miss Bradley with whom he was going to a concert at the theatre. Instead of being met by the young lady he was met by her father, who without saying a word, drew a revolver and shot Schelderup through the body. Schelderup fell to the ground and expired in a few minutes. Bradley turned and started towards the police station, but was overtaken by an officer, and arrested before reaching the station. At the station he would make no statement beyond saying that he shot Schelderup because he ruined three of his daughters.

CROWDS AT THE CAPITOL.

Throng the Galleries and Corridores --Similar Scenes Never Witnessed Before.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Except on the occasion of the inauguration of a president, not such crowds as surged through the corridors and stormed the galleries for admission has been seen at the capitol, for a quarter of a century as capitol for a quarter of a century.

People began to assemble by daylight, and at nine o'clock, three hours before the time for the houses of congress to meet, the public galleries were crowded and large lines of disappointed stretched down the stairways.

Many distinguished persons were in the reserved galleries. There was nearly as much excitement on the floors of the two houses as in the galleries, though the Associated Press summary of the findings had taken the wire edge off the anxiety.

As soon as preliminary business was disposed of in the house the report of the Maine court of inquiry, accompanied by a message from the president was presented and read. There was an outburst of applause when the message was concluded. It was referred without debate to the committee on foreign affairs.

The death of Representative Simpkins was announced and the house adjourned.

Scenes similar to those in the house greeted the appearance of the president's message and findings of the Maine court of inquiry in the senate. As soon as they were read they were referred to the foreign affairs committee without debate.

The senate then adjourned out of respect to the memory of Simpkins, of Massachusetts.

WAS A SPANISH PLOT.

Views of Prominent Members of the House--United States Must Act at Once.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Congressman Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the military affairs committee said: "There is no question now that the Maine was blown up by a Spanish mine and that the ship was anchored over the mine; that the mine was placed there by the Spanish and they had control over it. I favor immediate intervention in Cuba by this country."

Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa, said: "The report shows the explosion was the result of a well planned conspiracy involving many persons expert in the use of infernal weapons and having access to the military stores of the Havana government. It was an act of barbarism. As the whole case now stands our duty to end the misery in Cuba by whatever means necessary, is plain. I hope there will be no hesitation and little delay."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

[Seal.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Madison Democrat: In Philadelphia the city has but recently leased the gas works, which it owns and has operated for more than half a century, to a private corporation for the alleged reason that it can buy from the company more economically than it can make for itself. And that is no doubt the cold fact, where a city, as is too often the case, is run on the spoils plan by political corruptionists more zealous for party supremacy than for the public welfare.

Save Your Life.

By using "The New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately. Save yourselves by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alterative and healing powers.

Sold by Schulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

If congress votes to build a dozen additional battleships this session the people will cordially approve of it.

Incontinence of water during sleep stopped immediately by Dr. E. Detchen's Anti Diuretic. Cures children and adults. Sold by Shulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

The President Officially Notifies Congress of the Disaster to the Maine.

REVIEWS THE COURTS FINDINGS

President Commends the Patience of the American People.

TEDIOUS WAIT FOR THE CAUSE

No Blame Attached to the Officers of the Battleship.

WAS BLOWN UP BY A MINE

Why the Ship Was Sent to Havana Harbor —Agreement Reached with the Spanish Government—Two Explosions—Findings of the Court Communicated to Spain.

FITZ-HUGH LEE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The president sent the following message to congress:

For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular representatives pointed out the advantages to flow from the visit of national ships to Cuban waters, in accustoming people to the presence of our flag as a symbol of good will and of our ships in fulfillment of a mission of protection to American interests, even though an immediate need therefore does not exist.

Accordingly on January 25th, last, a conference with the Spanish minister in which a renewal of visits of our vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the Peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that the Maine would forthwith call at Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of a friendly character as to the visit of the Maine and with a notification of the intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States.

In the meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana the 25th of January, her arrival being marked by no special incident beside an exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

MAINE BLOWN UP.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay, on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of a long interrupted friendly intercourse. So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the consul general strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana or in event of her recall by sending another vessel to take her place.

At forty minutes past nine in the evening of the 15th of February the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In the catastrophe two officers, and two hundred and sixty of her crew perished, and those not killed outright being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull.

NAVAL BOARD ORGANIZED.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with a crushing force and for a brief time intense excitement prevailed, which, in a community less just and self-controlled than ours, might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to calmer processes of reason and to resolve to investigate the facts, and await material proof before forming judgment as to the cause and responsibility, and if the facts were warranted, a remedy was due.

The usual procedure followed, as in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of our marine. The navy court of inquiry was then organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed on them. Aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers, the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for an impartial, exact determination of the causes of the explosion. Its operations were conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment and while in independently pursued, no sources of information were neglected and the fullest opportunity allowed for simultaneous investigation by Spanish authorities.

The finding of the court of inquiry was reached after twenty-three days' continuous labor on the 21st of March and having been approved on the 22nd, by the commodore-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the North Atlantic station, was transmitted to the executive.

FROM AN OUTSIDE SOURCE.

It is herewith laid before congress together with voluminous testimony taken before the court. Its purpose is in brief as follows: When the Maine arrived in Havana she was conducted by the regular government pilot to buoy No. 4, to which she was moored in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers and coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed no indication of any cause for an explosion existed at any quarter.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 15, everything was reported all quiet and secure, and forty minutes past 9 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed. There were two distinct explosions, with a brief interval, between them. The first lifted the forward part of the vessel very perceptibly, and the second, which was more prolonged, is attributed by the court to a partial explosion of two or more forward magazines.

Evidence of divers establishes that the afterpart of the ship was practically intact and sank and was in that condition in a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was then completely demolished. Upon evidence of concurrent external cause the finding of the court is as follows:

WHAT THE COURT FOUND.

At frame seventeen the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above when in a normal position, had been forced up so as to be now about four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which is about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame seventeen to frame twenty-five) and is doubled back upon itself against a continuation of the same plating, extending forward. At the frame eighteen, the vertical keel is broken in two, and the keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed for outside plates. This break is about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame eighteen and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COURT.

The conclusions of the court are: That the loss of the Maine is not in any respect due to the fault or negligence of any of the officers or crew; that the ship was destroyed by an explosion of a submarine mine, which caused a partial explosion of two or more other forward magazines; that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed the finding of the court of inquiry and views of this government thereon, be communicated to the government of her majesty the queen and I do not permit myself to doubt the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action, suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It was my duty as the executive to advise congress of the result and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

WM. McKINLEY.

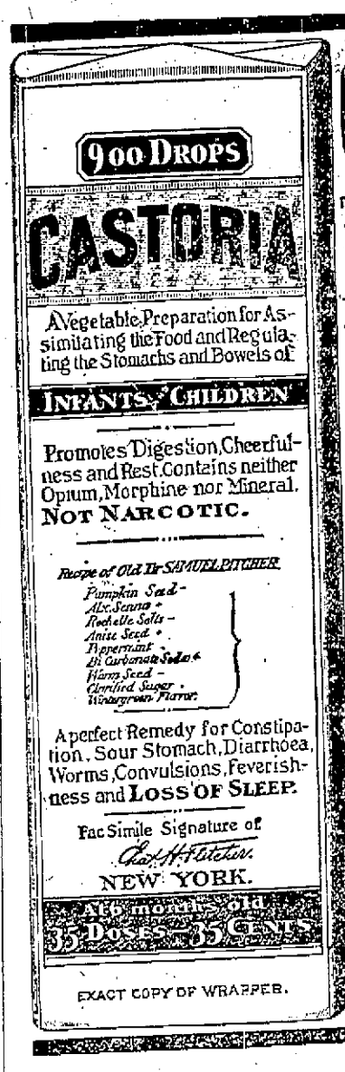
For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

New York National Advertiser: That the eastern newsboys are up to snuff is borne out by the remark of a gentleman who asked one of them at Poughkeepsie the other day for a War Cry, the boy handed out a New York Journal without a moment's hesitation.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc., save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. The Robinson Drug Co.



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It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party with ability and earnestness.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

MONUMENTS

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Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.

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UNION GROVE, - WIS.

H. G. UNDERWOOD,

Successor to STGUT & UNDERWOOD

SOLICITOR OF

PATENTS

AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

167 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

COUNTY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, March 28, 1898.

The many relatives of Mrs. Mat Daniels gathered at her home Friday, March 25, to celebrate her fifty-ninth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murgatroyd of Paris and E. J. Rhodes and family of Salem visited with Thomas Rhodes and family last Sunday.

W. J. Leach had business in Racine last Friday.

Joshua Dixon and family were in Burlington Saturday.

Miss Mamie Murphy has resigned her position as teacher in Kenosha high school. Being tired of city life, she thought she had rather teach a country school.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sears of Union Grove visited friends and relatives in Burlington Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blackburn of Honey Creek, came out Sunday to see their mother, Mrs. Henry Dixon, who is quite sick at the home of her son, Mr. T. H. Dixon.

John Jackley of Iowa is visiting friends and relatives here.

Chas. Litzenberger and family were at Kansasville last Saturday laying in a supply of goods for the summer.

Miss Angeline Tigh has engaged the school in District No. 3 for the coming summer.

Leonard Bell had business at Union Grove Thursday.

C. A. Rhodes and sister Laura came home Friday from Valparaiso, Ind., where they have been attending school the past winter. Laura intends to go back in about a week to resume her studies.

Miss Lucy Dixon has engaged the Brass Ball school in Salem for the coming summer.

John Mathews has finished sowing his wehat.

Tigh Bros. sheared their sheep the first part of last week.

Henry Rhodes and Chas. H. Rhodes were delayed by rain in their return home Sunday evening.

SALEM.

Salem, March 28, 1898.

We continue to get an oversupply of rain. The heavy rain of Saturday night and Sunday has put the roads in a very bad condition again.

Last Saturday evening a large number of Salem's young people gave Miss Nelly Van Alstine a surprise party. The evening was spent with vocal and instrumental music and a bountiful spread was served. All reported having an enjoyable time.

Miss Gay Van Wie returned last Thursday from Boston, Mass., where she had been spending a few weeks.

H. L. Bacon of Oshkosh, Wis., spent last Sunday with his brother, Dr. M. A. Bacon.

Fred Van Alstine of Burlington spent Sunday with his parents.

April 5 is drawing near. It stands every man in hand who has the interest of his town at heart to attend the primaries and see that none but good men are nominated for town office; then attend the town meeting and see they are elected.

The pathmaster is doing a long needed work in tiling the road at Brass Ball Corners.

Mrs. Ada Stewart attended the Epworth League convention at Kenosha last week.

Rev. Mr. Davidson is reported upon the sick list again.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, March 28, 1898.

A goodly number of our school teachers are taking their vacations during the muddy time.

Miss L. DuFour was seen on our streets one day last week.

Mrs. R. B. McPherson is lying very low. Drs. Scott and Martin are attending physicians.

A. Wilson is not so well.

Wilber Gadifield was in Caledonia Friday.

Messrs. Ferber and Theson spent Sunday with R. Morley and family.

L. Marble spent Saturday in the Belle City.

Geo. Christensen made a business trip to the city on Wednesday.

Wm. Peterson is spending a short time with his relatives and friends of this place.

P. Peterson is doing a rushing business with dynamite, blasting stones and stumps. He understands his work.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, Wis., March 28, 1898.

Mrs. Phelps and little daughter of Markesan, Wis., is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Smith.

Mrs. E. F. Smith, who has been under the care of Dr. Flett, we are glad to report as much better.

Walter Bird and Andy Bennett shipped two car loads of fat cattle to Chicago Monday.

Marion Smith and Alma Edwards attended the teachers' institute at Burlington last week.

Mrs. H. C. Wood of Rochester, Wis., spent the past week at her old home in Scotch Settlement.

Mrs. Geo. Ballack and little son Harold left Friday for Logansport, Ind., where they will spend a week visiting with her sister, Mrs. B. F. Bowen.

The next clay pigeon shoot will be Saturday afternoon.

Office at Somers.

Dr. L. P. Valentine, of Western Union can be found at his branch office at Somers every morning. Calls promptly attended.

WOODWORTH.

Woodworth, Wis., March 29, 1898,

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gates are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter.

J. H. Kearnes and son Charles attended the blooded stock sale at Union Grove. Mr. Charles Kearnes purchased a span of 4-year-old drivers.

F. W. Roberts is spending a few days in Chicago.

N. D. Edwards was dynamiting in southeastern Bristol yesterday.

Messrs. Robert Smith and H. McVicar are attending court in Kenosha this week.

Frank Waldo had business in Kenosha yesterday.

L. Devlin is unloading feed and coal these days of rain and mud.

Woodworth is to have better stock yards, as business is on the gain. One new building is going up.

Mrs. W. Crosby took a trip to Kenosha last Tuesday. Sick teeth will take you most anywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marsh had business in Kenosha last Wednesday.

Messrs. Will Upson and Will Kingman took the train at Woodworth last Monday morning.

There seems to be a slow political campaign this spring. The condition of the roads is no favorable.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Wis., March 29, 1898.

O. O. Fox made a business trip to Chicago on Monday.

H. Crow received a car load of feed on Monday.

Miss Mae Crosby of Harvey, Ills., is home on a weeks' vacation.

E. A. King who has been taking a course at the Chicago art school, returned home Saturday.

The Ladies' Aid society met with Mrs. C. D. McNiel on Thursday.

Mr. Harvey Gamble is serving on the jury this week.

Miss Josie Reynolds of Chicago is home spending a weeks' vacation.

Maurice Lieber of Marinette, Wis., visited with his mother a few days last week.

Mr. Loescher of Salem, reopened school in district No. 1 on Monday, after a two weeks vacation.

Several of our ladies attended the W. C. T. U. convention held at Kenosha on Saturday.

A Republican caucus will be held at town hall, Friday, April 1st, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the nomination of town officer, to be elected on April 5, 1898.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., March 29, 1898.

John Stevens is suffering from a very serious attack of the grip. Dr. F. E. Stevens is in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. John Richards are rejoicing over the birth of a son.

The high school scholars are enjoying a vacation for two weeks.

Mr. Boulden has resigned his position of superintendent of the creamery at this place and has been succeeded by Mr. Burgess of Wilmot.

The many Bristol friends of Rev. Dr. Davidson of Salem regret to learn of his severe illness.

The roads in this section are simply terrible. There is no getting over them. You have to go through them.

Dell Cornwell attended the milk shippers' convention in Chicago last Monday.

The social event of the week was the marriage of Arthur Hale and Miss Sarah Griffin. They were united at the residence of the bride's parents in the state of Michigan. On their return to Bristol they were met at the depot by the Bristol Juvenile drum corps and escorted to their home. The happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends in this community for their future welfare.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., March 28, 1898.

One of our enterprising farmers has started sowing grain, which is considered a very early date.

School resumed Monday after a week's vacation. C. E. Rork has been engaged to teach the summer term.

Nate James was a guest of his uncle, L. K. Sears, a few days of last week.

Miss Freda Tim spent Sunday at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Mary Howarth is on the sick list.

Mrs. B. Nobes is a guest of relatives in Racine.

Misses Bessie Lee and Mary Roberts spent their vacation with friends at Western Union Junction.

Miss Rosie Steiner spent the past week in the Belle City.

Miss Anna Paddock and Lollie Gillett attended the examinations at Union Grove Monday.

Miss Kitty Parker of Racine is a guest of Miss Bessie Lee.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, March 28, 1898.

Regular spring weather.

Hon. Adam Apple shipped a car load of fine fat cattle of his own raising to Chicago last week.

Some from this place attended the funeral of Miss Nellie Thompson Saturday, and report a very large funeral.

Jacob Beecher has his hands full this spring, working his mother-in-law's (Mrs. Delzell) farm, besides his own.

Election is near at hand. Candidates in both towns have their usual smile on.

Owing to the rainy weather not much grain is yet sowed. A few around here have put in spring wheat, that being about all that has been done besides considerable plowing.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, March 29, 1898.

Rough roads.

A number of the farmers in this vicinity have commenced working on the land.

The spring term of the academy opened Tuesday with some fifty-five students in attendance.

The public school will close the winter term Friday of this week.

Geo. Aspinall, who has been employed as motorman in Racine on the street railway during the past year, has decided to work on a farm again. He has rented his father's farm here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alaxson, who have been living with the Wright family in this village during the past winter, expect to move to Waterford this spring, on the Alaxson farm.

Burnett Trost, who has been ill, is reported improving.

Thomas Hankinson has rented Mrs. McDonald's farm.

The Healy family in this village are entertaining company from Chilton, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stetson, after spending the winter in Chicago, returned to this place last week.

Henry Russell is actively engaged in making maple syrup, boiling by steam power, consequently it is first class.

HUSHER.

Husher, Wis., March 29, 1898.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. Mahn a bouncing baby.

The mayor and aldermen were in consultation one day as to how they can improve the roads and walks in and around Husher, for the corners are in a deplorable condition for man or beast to travel.

The Republicans will hold their caucus at the town hall on Thursday, March 31, 1898, at 2 p. m. All Republican voters are earnestly requested to be present.

Mr. Henry Rodenbeck was seen going to Racine with a load of hogs.

A little girl came to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith.

Our school is closed for one weeks' vacation.

Mr. Miller whose wife died several months ago, leaving him all alone in the old home, has taken up his abode with Mr. and Mrs. J. Frendenwald, the old gentleman's niece.

Miss Lizzie Young is visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Schnetz.

Miss Maude Baker has been employed by Mrs. John Smith.

Miss Mabel Sears who has been quite sick, is able to be out again.

The Zacher family who have had such a time with sickness are all recovering.

The examination of the scholars of the Lutheran school took place last Sunday previous to the confirmation next Sunday, Palm Sunday, at the church in the morning.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., March 29, 1898.

Mrs. G. R. Baker returned on Tuesday from a pleasant visit with friends at Milwaukee.

The funeral of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Hess took place from their home on Tuesday.

School was resumed again on Monday after a short vacation.

Mrs. E. B. McCoy is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Rogers.

Mr. Frank Lumber of Edgebrook, Ill., spent Sunday with friends in the village.

Mr. Sanders has sold his farm east of the village to Mrs. Rosell Rork.

Parties were here on Friday from Milwaukee, looking at the farm of Thos. Parker with a view of buying the same.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., March 30, 1898.

We believe that the wide circulation of the Journal in our town will warrant us in using a little space in its columns to inform every voter who believes in good government and in retaining the good name which the town has borne in former years, that there is an issue before the people this spring, that is far more important than anything that has come up for many years. Before another week has passed away the town of Somers will be called upon to decide whether or not it will allow the saloons to set up in business. A petition has been circulated and with a number of signatures is now on file in the clerk's office, and will be voted on at the election next Tuesday. The committee which has been so hard at work has painted the whole affair in glowing colors, telling how they would be a benefit to the town. The people of the village, as well as of the town at large, are very indignant at this state of affairs and will turn out on Tuesday next to vote down this element that is trying to gain the upper hand. We would like to ask how many petitions were secured in the village. Those who are working so hard for a saloon no doubt are convinced that the people of the village do not want it, as they almost to a man refused to sign the petition. If the people will do their duty there is no doubt of the result.

During the heavy gale of wind on Sunday night, the chimney to Henry Lytle's feed mill blew down, taking the roof of the coal shed with it. James Fink's nine foot chimney was also blown down, and fences all over the country show the effects of the storm.

Mrs. Maria Ozanne will hold an auction sale on Thursday afternoon, April 7.

Dr. Valentine of Western Union Junction, has decided to move to our village.

L. E. Ozanne spent Saturday and Sunday in Chicago.

On Friday evening of this week, April 1, Rev. H. P. Haylett of Racine will give his lecture, "London from the Top of an Omnibus," with fifty views of the greatest city in the world, at the Presbyterian church. This being the second number of the lecture course arranged by the Christian Endeavor society.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller are the happy parents of a bright little daughter who came to their home on Thursday.

Mrs. Maurice Leiber and little daughter are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Cook.

O. Buswell spent Wednesday and Thursday with Racine friends.

Miss Mae Brown, of the Waukesha schools, is spending her vacation with her father and mother, Rev. and Mrs. H. Brown.

Mrs. W. W. Gray attended the Epworth League convention held in Kenosha during the past week.

Ed DeLong visited his sister, Mrs. Wm. Burgess, of Chicago, during the past week.

Miss Carrie Bradley of Wheaton, Ill., college, is spending her vacation at home.

Miss Minnie Grimshaw visited with Mrs. A. E. Sanford at the Rescue Mission, Milwaukee, the past week.

Miss Maude Gibbon of Oshkosh is spending her vacation with her mother.

Mrs. Mayberry of Milwaukee, is a guest of Miss Maude Thompson.

Mr. L. Cook made a business trip to Milwaukee on Wednesday.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, March 30, 1898.

Miss Kate M. Thomas is enjoying her vacation at home.

Mrs. Alice Collier spent last week in Racine and Union Grove.

W. G. Skewes of Milwaukee Medical college, was home on a short visit last week.

Mrs. Evin Thomas, accompanied by Miss Kate Thomas, visited in Milwaukee Monday and yesterday.

Thomas Peehn is planning to build a new house this spring.

Our Sunday school is preparing special exercises for Easter.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., March 30, 1898.

Henry Croh of Richland Center, is the guest of E. P. Heidbrink.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Coleman of Lake Geneva, visited with her sister, Mrs. Elmer Sheldon, last week.

Miss Fannie Dixon, who attended the Epworth League convention in Kenosha, will remain there a few days with old friends.

F. S. Powles is in Chicago looking into the mysteries of the Record, whose agent he is at this place.

Mrs. J. Wills, Joseph Martin and Fred Minton returned Monday from Kenosha.

H. G. Powles is convalescent after a six weeks' siege of hemorrhage of the bowels.

The report that Rev. Victor F. Brown was dying on Monday afternoon was not without foundation. As your correspondent found that he is a firm believer in Diamond Dyes.

Mrs. Hannibal Skewes departed for Kenosha on Tuesday to attend the wedding of Elbert Phillips, a former Yorkville boy.

The remains of Mrs. J. W. Payne arrived here on Wednesday last and were interred in our cemetery. Mr. Payne and his two sons were accompanied by their housekeeper and also Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Sumpter and daughter, who will remain here through the summer.

One of the largest funerals ever held here was that of Miss Nellie Thompson on Saturday, March 26, 1898. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson, and died at the home of her parents at 6:30 p. m., Wednesday, March 23, of peritonitis, aged 25 years and 1 month. Deceased was taken ill on Saturday morning and rapidly failed, her physicians giving no hope for recovery from the outset. She was a universal favorite in society circles and was to have been married shortly to Mr. Chase Webb of Antioch, Ill. She was a member of Eastern Star lodge, No. 71, and held a prominent position in the society. The funeral was held from the Congregational church, the edifice being crowded to its utmost capacity. The local lodge of Masons and Stars attended in a body and were augmented by many from sister lodges. The Rev. Jesse Sarles, an uncle of Miss Thompson, assisted the Rev. V. F. Brown in the service. The floral tributes were arranged about the casket by Mrs. V. F. Brown, and were the silent testimonial of the regard of many friends, there being nearly twenty floral pieces. The sympathy of the community at large is extended to the bereaved, her father and mother, two sisters, Minnie and Jessie, and little brother Arthur.

Matt. Thom yesterday sold his famous black Percheron to J. Jackley of Iowa.

Chris Nelson removed to Iowa yesterday with his family.

Houses are in demand in the Grove, it being almost impossible to get one at present.

Wm. Hardy is in Chicago contracting for about 4,000 feet of water pipe, hydrants and pumping outfit, with all necessary adjuncts for the new water works system. Work will begin immediately and the works rushed to completion as speedily as possible.

There is strong talk of opening a new street from the business section south to Racine street. It is well.

Miscreants broke nine windows in the M. E. church, some in the Baptist church and several in private dwellings during last week. A reward has been offered for their apprehension. It might be well for the marshal to look out for sling shots, as there is a law against their use in the village.

D. L. BUSH PROMOTED.

Changes of C. M. & St. Paul Railway Officials and Mr. Bush Goes Up.

David L. Bush, formerly a well known resident of Racine, and who held the position of train dispatcher and then superintendent of the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, is rapidly going to the front. Like other officials of the great railway system Mr. Bush commenced at the bottom and worked up. Of changes made on the road and Mr. Bush's promotion, a Milwaukee paper says:

A dispatch from Chicago says that the report of prospective changes among St. Paul railway officials is confirmed. W. G. Collins, now general superintendent, will become general manager, succeeding A. J. Earling, who will become a director of the company and discharge the duties of vice-president, in general charge of the traffic and operating departments. H. R. Williams will be general superintendent and W. J. Underwood will go from Milwaukee to be his assistant, D. L. Bush, now a division superintendent, succeeding to Mr. Underwod's present position.

W. G. Collins, general superintendent of the St. Paul road, whose appointment to the position of general manager is expected on April 1, is one of the Collins brothers of railroad men, who are sons of a veteran railway man, the senior Collins having been agent of the St. Paul at Oconomowoc for more than thirty years, a position he still ostensibly holds. The boys, W. G., Sumner J. and W. W. Collins, were born and reared at Oconomowoc, and all began their successful railroad experiences as "station boys" at various small towns on the road, advancing rapidly to positions as telegraph operators, station agents, train dispatchers, division superintendents, and so on. Sumner J. Collins is now general superintendent of the Wisconsin Central, and W. W. Collins is superintendent of terminals at Chicago of the St. Paul road.

A. J. Earling, who enters the directory and remains second vice-president in charge of the traffic and operating departments, is a native of Richfield, Wis., and is also a self-made man, who came from the ranks, beginning as a telegraph operator. He has held all the important positions on the road, up to that of general manager, and it is generally conceded that when President Miller desires to retire from official connection with the road, Mr. Earling will be the almost unanimous choice of the directory for president.

WARNING TO GOLD SEEKERS,

Unseaworthy Ships Have Caused the Loss of Many Lives.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 24, 1898.

In the interest of humanity, and for the sake of their families and their own lives, the many men who are going to Alaska should study the situation, and look well to the ship in whose strength they trust their all. Before you go aboard a ship common sense dictates that you should find out if she is seaworthy.

It is notorious that the rush to Alaska has brought into the trade many old and rotten ships whose timbers can stand swells no stronger than those of a millpond. The bark Almy was the last one to wreck, and forty people perished.

These men paid $85 each for their trip to Alaska, and had hardly sailed ten miles from San Francisco before she was turned bottom up. She should never have been allowed to start to sea, for she was unseaworthy. But her passengers were from the great interior, and were not supposed to know about the dangerous condition of some ships.

There is no necessity whatever for people to go to Alaska in old, rotten ships, for I see here in Portland a fleet of new, staunch steel steamships, specially built for rough ocean trips, and in every way safe and comfortable. It costs the Alaska-bound man no more to go to Alaska from Portland in a safe steel steamship than it does to go from some port in an old, unsafe wooden ship. The price is the same, but you can see for yourself the great difference in the risk.

Northern waters are rough waters, and many reefs are there along what is called the inside passage. Small steamboats and old vessels do not dare to take the safe outside passage, but the big steel steamships from Portland do.

Seven wrecks have occurred in as many months along the inside passage, and many lives were lost, and many men whose lives were saved lost their whole outfits, on which they were depending to carry them through a year or two of Alaska life. Besides being safer, the outside passage from Portland is shorter than the inside passage, and the passenger gets to his destination much sooner. It is the duty of men going to Alaska to consider all these things.

A Sure Something for Nothing.

The only time that we are sure that our readers get something for nothing is when those who are sick or out of health accept the great offer of free consultation by letter of Dr. Greene, 143 State St., Chicago, Ill., who is beyond doubt the most famous and successful physician in curing disease. You can write Dr. Greene about your case and he will send you his opinion, advice and fully explain your disease free. If you follow his directions a cure is sure.

Dover, N. H., Oct. 31, 1896.
Messrs. Ely Bros.:—The Balm reached me safely and in so short a time the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided relief. I have a shelf filled with "Catarrh Cures." Tomorrow the stove shall receive them and Ely's Cream Balm will reign supreme. Respectfully, Mrs. Franklin Freeman.
Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. We mail it.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

A Good Time.

Last evening the Modern Woodmen camp, No. 1322, of Western Union Junction, held a special meeting for the purpose of initiating four candidates. They invited the officers and team of Union Grove camp 370 to be present and take charge of the work. About twenty from the Grove and ten from Franksville were present, and Somers, Kenosha county, was represented. The work was fine and the visitors were tendered a banquet at the home of F. J. Lingsweiler, by the ladies, after the session. Some of the Grove boys went home on a freight train and others took a hand car. Chief Forester Meredith was at his best and well pleased on account of the excellent work performed by his men. One of the features of the evening was the composition o J. C. Drury and Mr. Meredith, used in the initiation work.

For Town Treasurer.

The name of John K. Bowers is being prominently mentioned for town treasurer of Mt. Pleasant.

Candidate for Town Treasurer.

Mr. Nels Rasmussen announces himself as a Democratic candidate for town treasurer of Caledonia.

Springfield, (Mass.) Republican: The farmers out west are reported to be naming their babies after Joseph Leiter in honor of his services in making wheat sell at $1 or better a bushel. Alas, for the ingratitude and forgetfulness of man. Was it not McKinley who made dollar wheat?

Dr. Le Duc's Genuine French Female Regulator
From Paris. Three packages are positively warranted to cure the most stubborn cases of Monthly Stoppages, Irregularities. Obstructions and suppressions brought on from whatever pathological cause, or return money. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 106 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 506 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1330 Washington Ave.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
RACINE, Mch 30, 1898

Flour—		
Minn. Patent	$	4 40
" Best Spring		4 20
" Rye		3 10
Grain—		
Wheat No 1	$	98
Wheat No 2		93½
Wheat No 3		92
Oats		28
Corn		29@30
Barley		40@43
Rye		40@50
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton	$	13 00
Bran, per ton		12 00
Corn meal		13 00
Oats and Corn, ground		12 00
Produce—		
Butter	$	15@18
Eggs		8½
Cheese		8@9
Hay		9 00@10 00
Vegetables—		
Apples	$	1 50
Potatoes		50@60
Beans		95
Onions		89
Meats—		
Beef on foot	$	3 00@3 75
Hogs on foot		3 50@3 70
Lard		6
Calves		5 00@6 00
Sheep		2 50@3 50
Lambs		2 50@3 50
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	11
Chickens		10
Seeds—		
Flax	$	1 18¼
Clover		3 00@5 20
Timothy		2 35@2 75
Wool—		
Wool	$	22
Hides—		
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb		$7½@8½
Green, No 2, " "		6½@7
Cured, No. 1, " "		9½@9¾
Cured, No. 2, " "		8½@8¾
Calfskins—		
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$	12½ 13
Green, No 2, " "		10½ 11
Kips—		
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$	11
Green, No 2, " "		10

Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50c to 60c.

Milwaukee Markets.
MILWAUKEE, Mch 30, 1898

Grain—		
Wheat No 1	$	98
" No 2		94½
" No 3		94½
Oats		28½
Corn		29
Barley		44
Rye		49¼
Meats—		
Live Hogs	$	3 60@3 75
Live Beef		3 10@3 75
Vegetables—		
Beans	$	90@95
Potatoes		50@60
Seeds—		
Timothy		2 35@2 80
Clover		3 00@5 00
Produce—		
Butter	$	16@17
Eggs		8½
Cheese		9
Tallow—		
No 1	$	3½
No 2		2½

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.
Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Mch 29	Closing Mch 28
Am. Sugar	117	117¾	114¾	115⅝	118⅜
Am. Tobacco	96⅝	97⅞	96¼	97¼	97
Atchison pfd	25¾	26	25½	25⅝	26¼
C. M. & St. P.	89⅝	89⅞	88	88¼	91⅝
C. & N. W.	118¾	118¼	117	117⅝	120¼
C. B. & Q.	92½	92⅝	90⅝	91⅛	93⅝
C. R. I. & Pacific	85⅝	86⅛	84¼	85⅛	86⅝
C. C. C.	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	26¾	27¾
Can. Southern	48⅝	48¼	47	47	48⅛
Chicago Gas	91¾	91⅞	90½	91¼	93⅛
Ches. & Ohio	19	19½	19	19	19⅛
American Spirits	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
Gen. Electric	32⅝	33	32	32⅝	33½
Jersey Central	93	93½	91½	92	93¾
Lake Shore					
L. & N.	49⅝	49⅝	48½	48⅝	50⅜
Mo. Pac.	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	27⅛
Manhattan	97⅛	97⅞	95½	97¼	99
M. K. & T. pfd.	34⅝	34¼	33	33	34¾
N. Y. Cent.	110¼	111¼	109	109⅞	111⅞
Nat. Lead	29	29	29	29	29½
Northern Pacific	62⅜	62⅞	61	62	63⅝
Omaha	70½	70½	70⅛	70¼	72
Pac. Mail	26	26⅛	25¾	26	26
Reading	17	17	16⅝	16⅞	17⅝
Southern Ry	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	27¾
Tenn. Coal & I.	20⅜	20¼	19⅝	22⅝	20⅛
Union Pacific	19⅝	19⅛	18⅞	19	19⅝
U. S. Leather pfd.	57⅝	57¼	57	57½	58
Wabash	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	16½
C. G. W.	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	10½	11
Western Union	86	86¾	85	85⅞	86

Chicago Markets

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Mch 29	Closing Mch 28
Wheat—					
May	104¼	104½	101¼	104¼	105¾
July	83⅝	83⅝	81¼	81⅝	84
Sept.	77¾	77¼	75¼	76¾	77⅞
Corn—					
May	29	29	28⅝	28¾	29¼
July	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅛	30⅝
Sept.	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	31⅞
Oats—					
May	24⅝	25	24¼	24⅝	25⅛
July	23	23	22¼	22¾	23⅛
Pork—					
May	9 47	9 50	9 32	9 40	9 60
July	9 50	9 50	9 37	9 47	9 57
Lard—					
May	4 95	4 95	4 92	4 95	4 95
July	5 02	5 05	5 00	5 05	5 02
Ribs—					
May	4 95	5 00	4 92	5 00	5 00
July	5 02	5 05	5 00	5 05	5 05

Received.		Estimates.
17,000	Hogs	30,000
112	Wheat	60
243	Corn	115
294	Oats	145

July Wheat—
Puts .... 81@80¾
Calls .... 83¼@82⅞
Curb 81⅝

CHICAGO, March 29.—Hogs—Receipts 17,000; active and higher; light, 3.65@3.90; mixed, 3.70@3.90; heavy, 3.70@3.92½.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; steady; beeves 3.85@5.40; stockers and feeders, 3.70@4.75; cows and heifers, 2.25@4.50; Texans, 3.60@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; steady.

PEORIA, March 29.—Corn—Dull; No. 2, 28¼.

Oats—Easy; No. 3 white, 26@26¼.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Butter—Firm; 16@19½.

Eggs—Firm; 10½.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—Flour—Dull.

Wheat—Dropping; No. 1 northern, 98; No. 2 northern, 94½; May, 97; July, 90⅝.

Oats—Dull; No. 3 white, 27@28½.

Rye—¼c lower; No. 1, 49¾.

Barley—Dull; No. 2, 44; sample, 39¼@43.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Wheat—May, 1.04; July, 81⅞.

Corn—March, 28¼; May, 28¾.

Oats—March, 24¼; May, 24⅞.

Pork—March, 9.35; May, 9.40.

Lard—March, 4.92½; May, 4.97½.

Ribs—March, 5.00; May, same.

MONEY AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Money on call firmer, 1½@3½ per cent., last loan 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.83½ for demand and at 4.80¾ for sixty days; posted rates 4.81½@4.82½ and 4.84½@4.85; commercial bills 4.80@4.80½. Silver certificates 55½@56½c; bar silver 55½c; Mexican dollars 45c. Clearings $140,027,975; balances, $9,845,206.

Bonds—United States 5s were ⅛ higher and the new 4s ½ higher bid. U S new 4s reg. 121; U S new 4s coup. 121; U S 4s, 109; U S 4s coup. 111; U S 2ds, 98; U S 5s reg. 111½; U S 5s coup. 111½.

DAIRY MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—Butter—Fresh made creamery, choice to fancy, per lb, 18@17½c; fair to good, 16@17c; inferior do, 13@15c; imitations, 14@15c; fresh dairy, good to choice selections do, 15@16c; lines do, 12@14c; roll, 11@12c; packing stock do, 10½@11c; grease, 6c.

Cheese—Full cream twins, per lb, 8@9c; Young America, 9@9½c; brick do, 10c; winter made, 9c; Limburger do, 11½@12c; Swiss do, 11½@12c.

Eggs—Fresh, per doz, candled, 8½c.

HAY AND STRAW.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—Good to choice upland, 7.50@8.25 per ton on track; inferior to fair do, 4.00@7.00; No. 1 timothy do, 8.50@9.00; choice, 9.25@9.50; No. 2 do, 7.50@8.00; clover and mixed do, 6.00@7.50; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.00@7.50.

Straw—Oats, per ton on track, 4.25@4.75; rye do, 5.00@5.50; wheat do, 3.50@4.00.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—Wool—Unwashed, coarse, 19@19½c; medium, ¼ to ⅜ blood, 20@21c; fine 15@16c. Washed, coarse 22@23c; medium 24@25c; fine 20@21c. Cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks ⅓@½ off.

Hides—Cured, No. 1 per lb 8½@9c; No. 2 do 7½@8c; No. 2 green trimmed, 7@7½c; No. 2 do 6@6½c; calf skins G S best 10½@12c; No. 2 do 8½@10c; kips, best veal, 10½c; pelts 20@25c per lb for estimated amount of wool.

DRESSED MEATS AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—Dressed Hogs—Per 100 lb 3.00@4.50.

Lambs and Mutton—Fair to choice mutton 4@6c for dressed; lambs do, 5@7c. Spring lambs, 3.00@4.00 apiece.

Poultry—Live chickens, per lb, 8½@9c; old roosters, 6@7c; turkeys, per lb, 8@10c; ducks, 7@8c. Market firm; supply light.

Tame Pigeons—Per doz, 1.25; dead, 75c @1.00.

Veal—Market easier, ranging at 5@6c.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Robinson's Drug Stores.

First publication March 31, 1898
STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY Court for Racine county—In Probate.
Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county, in the court house in the city of Racine, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday, being the 26th day of April, 1898, the following matter will be heard and considered:
The application of Jane E. Howard to admit to probate the last will and testament of John Howard, late of the town of Caledonia, in said county, deceased.
Dated, March 28, 1898.
By order of the Court.
4t E. B. BELDEN, Judge.

LOST—SATCHEL ON ASYLUM ROAD. Finder return to this office. mch30t2d&w2t*

FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM containing 74 acres, good buildings, good fences, plenty of fruit, never failing well, hard and soft water in the house, running spring across farm, good neighbors, good location on main road only 3 miles from Racine, 2 miles from Western Union Junction, ¾ mile from R. R. station. This farm will be sold very cheap on easy terms. For particulars address Box 52 Western Union, Wis. mch31t4d&w

NURSERY SALE.—I WILL CLEAN out my nursery stock of apples, evergreens, pears, cherries, shade trees and small fruits at cost price, as I am going out of business. O. Sheldon & Son, North Cape. mch17t8

WALLER & GITTINGS (GEO. W. WALLER & John T. Gittings) Lawyers, offices Burlington and Union Grove, Wis.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST." AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR SAPOLIO

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1898.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 41

SPAIN MAKES A HOSTILE MOVE

Spanish Torpedo Flotilla Sent to Porto Rico.

ANXIETY FELT IN WASHINGTON

A Hurried Conference Between McKinley, Long and Roosevelt.

DECISION REACHED NOT KNOWN

"Fighting Bob" Evans Assigned to the Command of the Iowa the Finest Battleship in the Navy—Capt. Sampson of the Iowa Placed in Command of the North Atlantic—Movements of American Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—News reached the navy department that the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla had left the Canary islands for Porto Rico. The fact was communicated to the president. No question has been asked of Spain yet concerning the movement nor has it been decided what action the navy or state departments will take, if any, under the circumstances.

The navy department developed the important news today. First came the information that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had sailed from the Canary islands for Porto Rico. This move had been watched by the department with intense interest and is regarded to some extent as hostile. The president was at once advised and a long conference ensued between the president and Messrs. Long and Roosevelt as to the course to be adopted and followed. The decision reached is not known. The fact, however, has been officially urged on the president that from a naval view it would be most unfortunate to have this great torpedo flotilla brought within easy reach of our squadron at Key West.

Then came the news of the appointment of "Fighting Bob" Evans to command the battleship Iowa, the finest vessel in the navy. Evans has been in the light house service, but he notified the department that if there was any fighting to do he wanted to be in it.

Next came the appointment of Capt. Sampson, head of the Maine court of inquiry, to take command of the North Atlantic squadron, vice Admiral Sicard, who is ill.

The report of the Maine court of inquiry is expected to reach here at 11 tonight.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 24.—The cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboat Wilmington without the gunboat Castine returned to Port Antonio late last night, and sailed an hour later. It is thought they have gone to Key West.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The monitor Terror has sailed for Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The old single turreted monitor Montauk has been ordered to Portland, Me.

DUBLIN, March 24—Two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers sailed from Kingston for Falmouth, England, this morning after coaling.

HOPES TO AVERT WAR.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The president in conference with some of the house leaders today stated emphatically that he would avert war if it were possible, and expressed the hope that he could do so. The house agreed to close the general debate on the naval appropriation bill at 1 tomorrow.

AFTER FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

BERLIN, March 24—Lieut. Commander Niblack, United States naval attache here and at Rome, visited the Schichau yards at Elbing, where he is negotiating for a torpedo boat. He goes to Kiel tonight where he hopes to find several available vessels, and will then go to Italy to negotiate for a number of Italian warships. He has been seriously hampered by speculators, Americans and foreigners, who secured options on the vessels building.

MINNESOTA BANK FAILS.

ST. PAUL, March 24.—The bank of Merriam Park, a suburb of Minneapolis, failed this morning on account of the time check fraud. The bank had a capital of fifty thousand, and it is reported had invested in Southall government time checks to the amount of thirty thousand. The directors of the bank deny that the bank was loaded with Southall time checks, and say it was closed to prevent a run.

The advancement made of late along the line of making practically useless the Inter State commission, leads some to the conclusion that if we have war with Spain it will be well to economize and save some thousands of dollars in the salary by congress abolishing ten commission.

SICARD OFF DUTY.

Relieved by Capt. Sampson of the Iowa. Because of Illness.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Capt. Sampson of the Iowa and of the inquiry board has been ordered to command the North Atlantic fleet, relieving Admiral Sicard who is ill. Commodore W. S. Scheley in all probability will be placed in command of the squadron at Hampton Roads.

The president nominated Jusdon W. Lyons of Georgia to be register of the treasury.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, better known as "Fighting Bob" Evans, reached here this morning and immediately took command of the Iowa.

THURSTON'S TESTIMONY.

Voice of the Nebraska Senator Uplifted in the Senate in Behalf of the Starving in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Long before the senate convened the galleries were crowded with people anxious to hear Thurston speak on the Cuban question from his personal observation. Allison of Iowa, moved that when the senate adjourned it be till Monday. Carried. Mason of Illinois, voting emphatically no, and moving a reconsideration. The motion was defeated 52 to 9. Those voting in the negative were Cannon, Chandler, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Harris, Mason, Mills and Pettigrew.

Thurston was then recognized, and began his speech.

Thurston began by a touching allusion to his wife's death by saying that he was about to speak "by command of silent lips."

His descriptions of the sufferings of reconcentrados accorded fully with those of Proctor and Gallinger. He declared that the published stories were not exaggerations and went on to say that the war has continued three years and Spain had sent 225,000 men to subdue Cuba. Of this force only 60,000 remained available for duty, the rest being dead or incapacitated, and these 60,000 could not withstand the attack of twenty thousand Americans. A further result of the war was that Spain had lost control of every foot of Cuba not surrounded by actual intrenchments and supported by a fortified picket line. The war had now become a deadlock. Spain could not recover the lost territory and the Cubans could not hold the seacoast towns because of the lack of a navy. The situation then is not war, but "a chaos of devastation, depopulation of an undefined duration, whose end no man can see."

Spain had not and would not contribute one dollar to save the reconcentrados from extinction by starvation. "And yet there are those who say it is right for us to send food, but we must keep our hands off. I say the time has come when muskets ought to go with food. God grant that before another Christmas morning the last vestiges of Spanish tyrany and oppression will have vanished from the western hemisphere.

The speaker hoped the question would be treated as a whole to that end. If it should appear in the end that the Maine was blown up by Spanish officials' connivance, "There should be such swift and terrible punishment administered as will remain a warning to the world forever."

The speaker referred to the utterances in Cuba in the Republican National Convention platform and McKinley's acceptance of it. He recounted the steps the president has taken on the Cuban question during the past year, and pronounced his course wise, statesmanlike and in accordance with the diplomatic usages of the world; but he declared the time for action had come as there was no longer any hope of betterment. He declared it was too late for either recognition of belligerency or independence to be of avail, and he opposed annexation. The only thing left was intervention for the establishment of the independence of the island.

HAD A ROUGH VOYAGE.

Experience of the Brown Brothers on the Way to the Klondike.

From Daily of March 24.

The Horn party of Klondike pilgrims, among whom are James and William Brown of this city, is on its way to the frozen gold fields in the far north. In a recent letter received by Mrs. James Brown from her husband, it stated that the party was then about 100 miles from Dyea. They were aboard a steamer, which stopped at a place from which the letter was sent. The party, which numbers twenty in all, had a stormy trip after leaving Seattle, and at one time the captain was compelled to anchor the steamer for two days on account of head winds and a dense fog. During the voyage on shipboard, James Brown had the ill-luck to lose one of his dogs, which, in some unknown manner, strangled itself, while crated. He writes that he has now but two dogs, but expects to get another at Dyea. He prized the animal highly, it being the best of the three he had when the party left Seattle, and one he would not have taken $75 for.

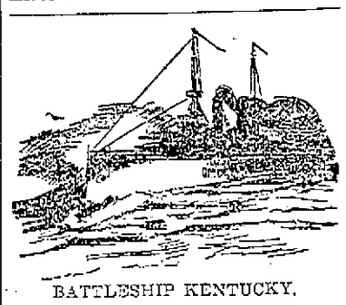
SHIPS ARE LAUNCHED

Kentucky and Kearsarge Successfully Launched This Morning.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW SEA DOGS

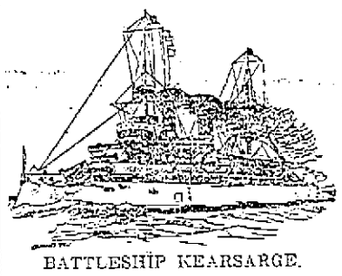
Powerful Engines of Naval Warfare Successfully Launched at Newport News This Morning—Imposing Ceremonies Attend Launching.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 24.—The first great battleship ever launched from a private yard in the south, touched the water at 10 this morning from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, and an hour and a half later her exact counterpart kissed the waves. They were christened respectively the Kearsarge and Kentucky. It is estimated that fully 18,000 people witnessed the ceremonies. The Kearsarge was christened by Mrs. Herbert Winslow, wife of Lieut.-Commander Winslow of the navy, the only surviving son of Capt. Winslow, who commanded the famous old Kearsarge in the fight with the Alabama. As Mrs. Winslow broke the bottle over the bow and the vessel glided into the water bedlam broke loose. Cheer followed cheer, while steam whistles added to the din.



BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY.

At the launching of the Kentucky, Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of the governor of Kentucky, acted as sponsor. Instead of breaking a bottle of champagne she broke a bottle of water from the spring on the farm on which Lincoln was born, but a number of Kentuckians stationed near broke sundry bottles of bourbon on her sides as she slide into the drink. A bottle of water from a spring on Jefferson Davis' farm, in Kentucky, was also broken on the vessel's sides. The invited guests and distinguished visitors to the number of 600 were then entertained at a banquet by the ship building company at Old Point Comfort. Among the toasts were "Kentucky," by Gov. Bradley, "Virginia," by Gov. Tyler.



BATTLESHIP KEARSARGE.

There are larger battleships afloat on the ocean than the twin sisters Kearsarge and Kentucky; there are even larger armored cruisers in the British navy, such as the splendid cruisers Powerful and Terrible, yet it is doubtful whether any prudent naval commander, even leaving out of his calculations that great factor represented by the super's fighting qualities of the American sailor, would care to venture a hostile meeting with one of these steel bulldogs of the seas; for the new American battleships embody in their design and construction the highest development up to this date in offensive and defensive warfare, as the great game of naval strife would be played on the coast line of the United States. Into their broad hulls are packed all of the engine power, the armor and the ordnance that the highest scientific ability is able to concentrate in a floating structure that is able to seek a base of operations, a supply of fuel and ammunition and an opportunity to tend wounds received in battle. Larger ships, those of deeped draft necessarily, may not enter or attack our ports at fighting range, and this consideration was always kept in mind by Chief Constructor Hichborn when the Kearsarge and Kentucky were planned. That is the explanation of the fact—a new one in naval design—that these ships, with a displacement of 11,525 tons, draw only 28 feet 6 inches of water, less than the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, which would not combined be equal in combat to one of the battleships. Light draft on heavy displacement is only one of the many valuable qualities of the battleships, though by no means the least. Save the Indian class, they carry the heaviest batteries in record with modern naval practice, and with primary batteries fully equal to that class they mount secondary guns in such fashion as to make the combination almost unequaled in naval architecture. The big rifles, four in number, are mounted in two turrets, one sweeping the entire sea from directly ahead, fully half way astern, the other with equal range, placed so as to command the sea from either bow straight astern. These are of thirteen-inch calibre, yet the British navy now confines its guns to twelve-inch. In inches the difference seems small, yet the American gun has about 25 per cent more power.

At this point in the armament of the ships the American designers have embarked in a bold and enterprising experiment, the result of which will be awaited with interest by the whole maritime world. Instead of descending at one move from the heavy primary battery to the small calibre rapid fire guns, as is done in the case of cruisers, it has become the custom of naval architects to interpose a battery of medium calibre guns, six or eight-inch guns for instance, and these are placed in smaller independent turrets about the ship. It occurred to the American designers that if they could dispense with the weighty and space-consuming machinery attached to these turrets, such as the turning engines and machinery, independent ammunition hoists shields and the like, much more engine power could be placed in the hull of the ship and much more armor could be carried. They solved the problem by rigidly attaching the smaller turrets, each containing two eight-inch rifles, to the top of the big thirteen-inch turrets. The plan had another advantage than weight-saving. Theoretically, it tended to a terrible concentration of the fire of the ship. Probably the craft does not float that would survive the awful impact from the four guns of one of these combined turrets upon one small section of its hull, and because they are trained in unison their projectiles must strike close together.

With this saving in weight the designers were able to give splendid armor protection to the ships. All of this armor is of Harveyized nickel-steel, of American invention, and the best in the world up to this date, as is shown by the many European efforts to equal it by other processes of manufacture. Moreover, it is skillfully disposed so as to make every ounce of steel count for the protection of the crew. The big turrets are seventeen inches thick in front, diminishing in thickness to fifteen inches in the rear, where they are less liable to be struck, because in action the guns are supposed always to be turned towards the enemy. The smaller turrets above, for a like reason, vary in thickness from eleven to nine inches. To make sure no stray shot strikes the ammunition hoists leading from the magazines to the turrets, the former are enclosed in tubes of hardened steel fifteen inches in thickness. Mounted in this fashion the guns are almost invulnerable from the eight-inch rifles mounted high in air with good range and capable of piercing the walls of most armored ships at fighting quarters, to the big thirteen-inch guns that can project their armor-piercing shot a dozen miles across the sea.

The combination battery is supplemented by a numerous auxiliary battery of smaller guns perched on every convenient point of the superstructure. All are rapid-fire or machine guns, for the navy department has profited by the lessons taught in the Chino-Japanese war of the terrible power of guns of this type. About four motions suffice to load, discharge and reload one of these guns, and in rapidity of fire they are equal to three of the ordinary breech-loading guns. The largest are five-inch calibre, fourteen in all, sheltered behind six-inch steel walls and separated one from another by two-inch steel walls to minimize the effects of an exploding shell in any compartment. Then there are six-pounders, one-pounders and Gatlings, mainly for the warm reception of hostile torpedo boats or to clear a deck or an open porthole or earthwork. To facilitate this some of the machine guns are placed high in the military tops where they can rain bullets down below. To protect the hull which carries all of this offensive power, 10½ inches of armor is placed along the sides, dipping four feet below the water line, and numerous heavy bulkheads are disposed to prevent any shot that may enter from traversing. The engines, the vitals of the ship, are covered by an arched steel deck two and three-quarter inches thick, placed on an angle calculated to deflect and throw upward any projectile.

Under that deck lies 10,000 horse power of boilers, engines and other machinery capable of pushing the vast hull through the water at the rate of at least sixteen knots, a good speed for a freight train on land, and besides there are no less than eighty smaller engines to hoist anchors, pull up boats, drive dynamos and otherwise help the crew. The big turrets swing noiselessly and quickly by electricity, the largest application yet made of electric power in this way, and everywhere in the ship, from winches and ventilators to lighting and telephony, the electric fluid plays a useful part.

The Kearsarge and the Kentucky are 363 feet in length, 72 feet 5 inches beam and 25 feet 6 inches draft. They carry normally 410 tons of coal, but may take aboard 1,210 tons, and 511 officers, sailors and marines are required to navigate each of them.

FIRST DAMAGE SUIT

A New Phase of the Muskego and Wind Lake Drainage Litigation.

WIND LAKE WAS SPOILED

By the Muskego Ditches--Farmer Schaffer's Complaint— Quietly Filed in This County a Short Time Ago— Other Suits Commenced.

From Daily of March 24.

Another phase of the Muskego lake litigation has developed, which has been overlooked generally up to the present time and which is likely to result as disastrously to the Wisconsin State Land and Improvement company as the case now pending, if the decision of Judge Johnson is affirmed. In the Muskego case the Fitz Simons & Connell company of Chicago was the principal loser, but in the present development the company will be the loser if the suits are successful, and there are likely to be assessments upon the stock on which Judge Johnson yesterday found nothing had been paid.

In the draining of Muskego lake, the land company, it appears, nearly destroyed Wind lake before the work upon that body was abandoned, and it is the farmers who own the property along the shores who are now preparing to come in and make claim for damages. Up to the present time the riparian-right owners of Wind lake have made no move, awaiting the result of the Muskego case, but since the decision of the court the farmers have become active and the statement was made today that there would be more than 100 suits begun against the Wisconsin State Land and Improvement company, to recover large damages.

Wind lake, it appears, was even more favored as a resort than Muskego lake, except possibly for hunting purposes, and one of the principal resorts was conducted by Adam Schafer. His business passed with the drainage and Mr. Schafer has already begun a suit, which was filed quietly a short time ago in Racine county. Mr. Schafer sues to recover $15,000 damages. He alleges in his complaint that he has been a resident of the town of Norway for more than twenty-three years, and during that time has been engaged in the business of farm and stock raising and maintaining a clubhouse, lodging house and resort, with boats, hunting and fishing tackle for use upon the waters of the lake.

Wind lake, in 1891, was a body of water two and one-half miles long and two miles wide, lying about six miles south of Muskego lake. It is said to have abounded in fish of all kinds and Schafer alleges that he conducted a large business in entertaining the public. In addition Schafer alleges he made a large use of the lake for watering his stock.

In order to accommodate his guests Schafer erected a long line of houses along the shore of this and also erected a hotel building in which to lodge his family and guests. He also purchased thirty-five row boats so that his property, he alleges, was worth in 1891 at least $8,700 and was readily salable at that sum. The water of Wind lake averaged ten feet in depth.

The history of the attempts to drain the lake which have been made since 1854 is related, the allegations being much the same as in the Priewe suit. Schafer then asserts that he participated in the work of the drainage commission appointed by the circuit court of Racine county, for which he was assessed and paid $125. He was satisfied with that drainage, although it made the water recede from in front of his premises about thirty-two feet, obliging him to construct a pier into the lake.

The work of the Land company has resulted in causing the water to recede from the plaintiff's shore more than 500 feet, and in order to reach the water Schafer has been obliged to construct a pier more than 300 feet long, the exposed bed being nothing more than a sea of mud. He and his family have been made sick by the exposure of the lake bed, putting him to great trouble and expense. Prior to the second drainage, the plaintiff owned fifteen acres of marshland from which he cut good crops of marsh hay every year, but since the second drainage the marsh has become so dry and peat-like that it is good for nothing, and hay will not grow on it. By reason of the mud it is impossible for the plaintiff's cattle to reach the lake, making it necessary for him to dig wells, which cost $350. All of his boats have rotted away, while the hotel is useless except for residence purposes.

The farmers along the shores of Muskego lake, who have refrained from action are also talking of suing for damages although the greater number who favored the draining of the lake are barred by reason of the assertion of benefits. There are two other suits pending against the land company, one which was filed in behalf of William Bischoff, shortly after the Priewe suit was begun, and one brought by William Davie, in Waukesha county. Each claims $3,000 damages.

There has been no action taken in the suits brought by Bischoff and Davie, under a stipulation entered into by the attorneys in which it was agreed that the Priewe suit was to stand as the test for all.

WEYLER'S LETTER

About Submarine Mines in the Havana Harbor.

HIS EXCELLENCY DON FRANCISCO DE LOS SANTOS GUZMAN, Havana.

My distinguished personal and political friend:—Since the latest events I have changed my views about the attitude which our political party in Cuba ought to assume. If I have thought before that it was more dignified for us to abstain from the electoral contest, I believe now that it is a patriotic duty for us to go to the polls. Our success cannot be doubted, nor that, with a programme or defense of the national honor, we will have side by side with us all those lukewarm politicians who, though Spaniards at heart, are deceived by the inside combinations of Moret and Sagasta, and take as scientific solutions of our colonial problems what are really dishonorable humiliations of our country before the United States.

Write on your flag, the flag of Spain, "Defense of national honor," and I offer you my name as your candidate. After having commanded during two years 200,000 Spanish heroes in Cuba, in the title I shall be more proud of that of deputy from Havana at the cortes of Spain.

By the way, I have read these days that the Americans are pondering about sending one of their war ships to that city. During my command in Cuba they did not even dare to dream about it. They knew the terrible punishment that awaited them.

I had Havana harbor well prepared for such an emergency. I rapidly finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned.

If the insult is made I hope that there will be a Spanish hand to punish it as terrible as it deserves.

Romero is in better health than his friends could have expected, and, notwithstanding how morally sick I feel breathing this humiliating atmosphere, is well; also your affectionate friend and servant.

VALERIANO WEYLER.

Madrid, Jan. 3, 1898.

THE WATERS RECEDING.

A Drop of a Foot at Pittsburg Caused by the Cold Spell.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The sudden fall in temperature checked the flow in headwater streams this morning, and the effect was soon apparent here. After reaching thirty feet, the waters began to recede and at 10 this forenoon the guage showed twenty-nine feet. The swell was the most destructive since 1884, and the loss is well into the hundred thousands. Thousands of workmen are temporarily out of employment. All the lowlands in the two cities are under water. It will be a week before business resumes its normal conditions.

SHERRODSVILLE, O., March 24.—Business is entirely suspended and there is three feet of water over the whole town with great damage. The town is completely cut off from railway comunications.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The Ohio river at 9 stood 49.8 and was rising an inch an hour. This is favorable, especially as the temperature has fallen to 38 and the rain has stopped. Specials say the situation at Dayton, O., is distressing. Hospitals and other public buildings are crowded with persons driven from their homes. Not a railroad trai is running in or out of the city. At Middletown the Miami river is higher than during the flood of 1886 and is still rising.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—The Sioto river is three feet higher than ever before known. There has been a fall in twelve hours of six feet. Street car service will be resumed by tonight. The damage will be a quarter million. Three companies of national guard are assisting in getting relief to families injured in the flood. The city council has appropriated $5,000 and leading citizens are subscribing liberally to a relief fund.

MRKVICKA HOTEL SOLD.

Purchased Today by Ex-Ald. Charles Kannenberg of the Seventh Ward.

From Daily of March 24.

One of the most important real estate deals of the year was closed this morning, by the transfer of an important piece of Main street business property. Louis F. Klein sold for Frank Mrkvicka, to ex-Alderman Charles Kennenberg, lot 11, block 8, First ward, known as the Mrkvicka hotel, adjoining the Belle City Street Railway company's power house. The consideration is $11,000. Mr. Kennenberg takes possession May 1 and will refit the place into a first class hotel and boarding house. Mr. Kennenberg will also conduct his present place of business at the corner of Douglas avenue and High streets with Joseph Blessinger, town treasurer of Caledonia, who has purchased an interest.

W. R. Tate for Alderman.

From Daily of March 24.

The Republican ward committee of the Third ward has selected William R. Tate as the nominee of the Republicans of the ward for alderman. Mr. Tate has accepted and will make the run. He is one of the pioneer business men of the city, a progressive citizen and thoroughly alive to the needs of the city. That he will be elected is a foregone conclusion, and the residents of the ward can rest assured that he will make them a capable official.

MRS. DUTTON DEAD

Sudden Death of Mrs. A. P. Dutton, a Pioneer Resident of Racine.

SUMMONS COMES SUDDENLY

She Had Been Ailing for Several Days But Her Condition Was Not Considered Serious Until This Morning — Died Early This Afternoon.

From Daily of March 24.

The community was startled this afternoon by the announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. A. P. Dutton at the family homestead, 328 Lake avenue. Mrs. Dutton had been ailing for several days, but nothing serious was expected. This forenoon she grew worse and early this afternoon Rev. Haylett, pastor of the First M. E. church, of which church Mrs. Dutton was a devout member, was called, but she died before his arrival.

Expressions of sorrow were heard on all sides, and the aged husband and children have the profound sympathy of the entire community in their sad hour of affliction.

Mrs. Dutton's maiden name was Ann Whiteley. She was born in England and with her parents settled in the town of Dover, Racine county, in 1842. On the 27th day of February, 1843, over fifty-five years ago, she was married to Mr. Dutton in the town of Dover. During her entire residence in the county she has ever been a kind and christian woman and made hundreds of warm friends, who greatly regret her sudden demise.

Feb. 27, Mr. and Mrs. Dutton celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. It is seldom thatt a couple live to enjoy the celebration of a golden wedding and with five years to spare and it is still more remarkable to not that Mr. and Mrs. Dutton lived in Racine during their entire wedded life and fifty years of that time in the same home on Lake avenue, which was built under the direction of Mr. Dutton in 1848.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, and the majority have grown to manhood or womanhood and made honored residents of the United States. The living are Marshal Dutton of Chicago, Col. W. B. Dutton, Racine; Fannie A., Racine; Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Langlois, Evanston, Ill.; Andrew L. Dutton, Chicago; Simeon W. Dutton, Racine; Buel B. Dutton, Chicago. Only a short time ago D. D. Dutton of Chicago and Miss Jennie Dutton, passed to the majority.

Time of funeral will be announced later.

Thompson

From Daily of March 24.

Miss Nellie M. Thompson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson, of Union Grove, died at the home of her parents in that village at 6:30 p. m., Wednesday, March 23, of peritonitis, aged 23 years and one month. Deceased was taken ill on Saturday morning and rapidly failed, her physicians giving no hope for recovery from the outset. She was a universal favorite in society circles and was to have been married shortly to Mr. Chase Webb of Antioch, Ill. She was a member of Eastern Star lodge, No. 71, holding the office of Martha. She leaves a father and mother and two sisters, who will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place from the Congregational church Saturday at 2 p. m.

Larson.

From Daily of March 24.

Mrs. Ellen Larson died at her home, 804 Racine street, at noon, of a complication of disease. A husband, three daughters and one son survive to mourn her death. The funeral will be announced later.

TO FEED THE STARVING.

President Will Advise That Government Take a Hand in Cuban Relief Work.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Herald's Washington special says: "President McKinley has given utterance to his opinion on the present international difficulty. Your correspondent is informed that the president gave Senator Bacon and others with whom he conferred the impression that it was his purpose to follow up the submission of the Maine report to congress with a message advising that the government supplement the work of feeding the starving in Cuba, now being done through the Red Cross and other agencies with supplies furnished from private means. His idea is to recommend vigorous and prompt action on this line, the government sending supplies in the ships of the navy or under naval escort and seeing that they are landed and distributed, whether the Spanish government objects or not. If, as had been intimated from Madrid, Spain construes this aid to the starving people as an armed intervention and cause for a declaration of war on her part, she will have to commit an overt act. This will put her in the position of declaring to the world that she will not permit an outside agency to feed those whom she is starving to death under her peculiar methods of warfare, and the world's sympathy will be with the United States.

WILL MR. HEG RESIGN?

His Retirement from Board of Control Is Likely.

OFFICIAL TERM EXPIRES APRIL 15.

Expert at the State Treasury Inspecting the Locks of the Big Vaults—Railroads Which Pay Big Taxes in Wisconsin—Governor Scofield Not Bothered by Newspaper Attacks—Many People Ambitious to Go to Congress.

Madison, Wis., March 22.—While in the state treasurer's office the other day I saw a faultlessly dressed young man sitting at a table with a jeweler's magnifying glass to his eye and with a tray loaded with bits of mechanism before him. I supposed at first he was an expert looking for counterfeit coins, or something of that sort, but he proved to represent the lock company that put in the vaults in which the state's money is kept. According to the contract the locks are to be cleaned by an expert from the home office every year. He spends a couple of days doing the job.

I asked Treasurer Peterson what was to prevent a skilled safe-cracker from presenting himself and learning all about the safe under the guise of being the Cincinnati expert. He replied that the office employes knew the man personally, and that his coming was always preceded by a confidential communication from the firm.

Now and then the big vaults in the capital get stuck, blocking business and necessitating the rushing of some experts from Chicago to open them. There is a big one in the governor's office for the safe-keeping of official documents. It would be a very easy thing for the door to close and the time lock to snap on some one inside. It is so big that a person might be able to live during the night in it. People have met horrible deaths in such places.

Young Scofield at Bull Fight.

Governor Scofield's son, Paul, is in the City of Mexico with a young American friend, and the older son is in Panama, whither Paul may go later. The young man wrote his father he had been to two bull fights. After the first one the two boys decided they would never go again, but they had seen one bull killed and one horse slain and they were so indignant that they went again in hopes of seeing a man knocked out!

Will Mr. Heg Resign?

The next important event in the administrative calendar is the expiration of the term of President Heg of the board of control. That date is April 15. President Heg is one, if not the most valuable member of the board—a tremendous worker. He is a Lake Geneva editor by profession. But it was Mr. Heg who figured in the matter of the Waukesha school appointments and retirements, the whole muddle greatly embarrassing the administration. There seems no doubt that Mr. Heg assumed to protect his governor from embarrassment, in doing which, however, he unwittingly wove a tangled web that some maintain can only be unsnarled by the retirement of Mr. Heg, and which step they anticipate he will take. Personally he is a fine gentleman, and it will be unfortunate in many ways if this decision shall seem wise. People who mean well always challenge admiration, despite the results. His retirement, nevertheless, is likely.

Railroads That Pay Big Taxes.

The big railroads pay handsomely into the state treasury; at least their checks are big. The St. Paul contributes $432,611.27, based on their gross earnings last year, which were nearly $11,000,000. The Chicago and Northwestern pays nearly as much, $406,598; the Omaha, $127,059. There are forty-five steam railroad companies in the state, with a mileage ranging from 1,651 (the St. Paul) down to thirteen miles for the Duluth Short line, and three miles for a railroad with an ambitious title of "Chicago and Lake Superior." The tax paid by this road is $15 a year. Altogether the railroad taxes equal three-fourths of the general fund from which a larger part of the state's expenses are paid. The tax is imposed on gross earnings per mile. That is, companies earning more than $3,000 per mile pay 4 per cent. to the state. There are twelve such companies, including all the big roads excepting the Green Bay and Western. Companies that earn (gross) less than $3,000 but more than $2,500 pay 3½ per cent; the next minimum is $2,000, and so on.

LaFollette's Dearest Friend.

Sam Harper, over whose sick bed all Madison and a large part of the state has hung with solicitude for ten days, has always been close to Mr. LaFollette; in fact, his chief political lieutenant. Mr. Harper is a man of 45, tall, handsome, genial, bachelor, and a lawyer with a fondness for business. Pneumonia is his trouble, and had he taken care of himself, he would stand up better under the disease. But he was a terrific worker. He often did not go home to his meals when he was absorbed, but perhaps a couple of hours later slipped out to a restaurant for a cold bite. Worse than this he would work into the night, even till 2 o'clock. His devotion to LaFollette is marked and he helps "Bob" by keeping friends with "the enemy." For instance, Harper and "Uncle Hod" Taylor are good friends, and associated in business enterprises. Harper is one of four brothers, and there are four girls. The boys are all successful, and fine men personally. LaFollette has stood by them, one, the doctor, having enjoyed a clerkship in Washington while he was studying medicine. Sam was helped through college by Mr. LaFollette, I have been told. Another brother is assistant superintendent of public instruction. Mr. LaFollette stood by the bedside of his friend Sam until the disease took the decisive turn. The Harpers came from Virginia, the former, a father, settling in Grant county before the war. The outdoor exercise that Sam enjoys is baseball. Every summer the single men play the married men, and Harper is always the chief manager for the bachelors. Last summer, ex-Senator Vilas was an interested spectator of the annual contest.

Newspaper Kicks Don't Bother Him.

I asked Governor Scofield the other day how it affected him to read newspaper "whacks" at him and his policy. He told me he read them as rarely as possible. "Old Dane," the new weekly published in Madison, which is making vigorous war on Scofield, the governor said he never read. There was an editorial in The Sentinel the other day which criticized his speech to the farmers at the Janesville "Round-up," in which he said they were too much given to grumbling about conditions—that article he read. As a rule, men comparatively new to public life, as is Scofield, take newspaper criticism seriously. It either worries them or makes them mad. But Governor Scofield is remarkably heedless about what is going on in the state press relative to him. He is an independent in his manner and feelings, and fearless, as shown in the Janesville speech. If he has any weakness or peril it is along this line. It is possible for a man to take so much pride in his independence as to gradually lose a receptive and judicial mind.

Ten Congressional Districts.

The large Republican majority in 1896 has made a good many people ambitious to go to congress, and the hostilities excited by the distribution of postoffices have made other people determined that some of the present incumbents shall not return. A review of the districts will be interesting. Wisconsin sends ten men to the lower branch of congress.

In the First district Mr. Cooper is about finishing his third term. He is a lawyer of Racine. There were ten names mentioned for the postoffice in that city and it generated friction. There is some talk of Charles F. Osborn of Darlington, a lawyer and assemblyman in 1889 and 1891, contesting the place. In the Second (Madison) district Edward Sauerhering, the Mayville druggist, is finishing four years in Washington and will probably stand again though Dairy and Food Commissioner Adams is "mentioned." The fight in the Third district is perhaps the most interesting. Here again postoffices make trouble. Mr. Babcock realizes that it is a crisis in his political career and will make the fight of his life. He has had six years in Washington. He is a lumberman. His opponents are Senator Baxter of Grant county, who has been moderator of Wisconsin Congregationalism, mayor of Lancaster and a soldier; and Attorney Smith of Viroqua. Babcock's friends say he has obtained some big offices for the state, including the Indian commissionership for Jones, and that if a Badger wants anything at Washington the motto is "See Babcock."

Rotation in Milwaukee.

The Fourth district is Milwaukee. Otjen has had four years and the disposition there is to "pass things round." He is a lawyer and "Bob" Schilling ran behind in 1896 only about 4,400 votes. In the Fifth district "Sam" Barney of West Bend, a lawyer, seems to have smooth sailing. Barney, by the way, was beaten by General Bragg in 1894 in the old Fifth district. In the Sixth district James H. Davidson, the Oshkosh lawyer, has had but one term, succeeding Mr. Cook, and will probably have things all his own way this year. There is trouble in the Seventh district. Michael Griffin of Eau Claire succeeded to the vacancy caused by the death of George B. Shaw. Griffin was born in Ireland and has been at the head of the G. A. R. in this state. Some of the young fellows in LaCrosse are angry because the postoffice did not go as they wanted, and John J. Esch and Senator Withee are on the carpet. In the Eighth district, if Editor Reid of Appleton gets the marshalship, which Senator Spooner has been weighing between him and Jeardeau, the railroader, E. S. Minor of Sturgeon Bay, a war veteran and shipping man, may secure renomination without contest. Reid is popular with the people, although not much on delegate-getting, and he may want to repeat the scrap of four years ago. Nelson of Waupaca is also talked of.

A Case Where Riches Hinder.

In the Ninth district, where Alex Stewart, the Wausau lumber magnate is finishing up four years in Washington, there are seeds of a fight. George W. Latta of Antigo leads the opposition with S. S. Miller (talked of for judge in Silverthorn's place) of Rhinelander, Judge Cochran of Oshkosh and possibly M. C. Ring, the railroad legislative advocate, as dark horses. Mr. Stewart's wealth is argued against him, and he has had his postoffice troubles. But he is a shrewd Scotchman and will fight to the end. In the Tenth, too, John J. Jenkins, the English-born lawyer, county judge and war veteran of Chippewa Falls, has some opposition, though not outlined yet and perhaps never to be. There has been talk of Frank H. Ross, the Superior regent, of State Treasurer Peterson (who says he will not run if Jenkins desires renomination) and of Nils Haugen. The district is strongly Norwegian.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

Big Motorcycle Ordered.

The Reeves Pulley Co. has contracted with H. C. Adams, of Pierre, S. D., to construct a twenty-passenger motorcycle, which will be the largest horseless carriage in the world. The motive power will be a twelve-horse power Wolverine gasoline engine. The rear driving wheels will be five feet in diameter, the front wheels fifty-two inches, provided with two and one-half-inch solid rubber tires and mounted on ball-bearings. The maximum speed will be about fifteen miles an hour.

Charges Seem To Be Plenty.

Before the Glen Hill assembly investigating committee in Jersey City County Superintendent Christopher P. Smith was accused of accepting bribes from green goods men when he was the superintendent of the Jersey City police; Chief of Police Callahan, of Harrison, and Sheriff Heller were charged with criminal conduct in connection with the Monte Carlo gambling resort in Weehawken. Accusations of dishonesty were made against subordinate officials.

He Originated Those Complications.

Monsigneur Incliter von Anzer, the apostolic vicar of South Schan Tung, China, is now on his way back to his work in China. While in Holland he received news by cable that two of his missionaries had been murdered in China. He went at once to Berlin and asked for protection. The result was the occupation of the port of Kiao-Chou by Germany.

The famous stallion Bassett M. was found dead in his stall at LaGrange, Ind., death having been caused by heart disease. He was well known to horsemen throughout northern Indiana.

BOWSER'S TROUBLES.

All the Comforts of Home in Living in a Flat.

Copyright, 1898. BY M QUAD.

That Mr. Bowser wasn't feeling well when he got up in the morning was patent even to the cat, and Mrs. Bowser touched him very gently during breakfast and kept hoping that she would get him away without a row. This she succeeded in doing, but an hour later he returned from the office with a splitting head-ache, to be nursed for the rest of the day. She had tied a wet cloth around his head and got him tucked up on the lounge, and in five minutes more he might have been asleep, when the door-bell rang.

"Now, then, what in the name of Halifax is that?" he demanded, as he opened his eyes.

"Some one has rung the bell by mistake, probably," soothingly replied Mrs. Bowser.

She had hardly ceased speaking when the ring was repeated, and it hung on so long that Mr. Bowser sat up and shouted:

"If that person shows his head up here I'll have his life if I have to burn at the stake."

Mrs. Bowser pulled the bolt and then did her best to get him to lie down. He was thoroughly aroused, however, and when the footsteps of a caller were heard on the stairs he flung open the door and stepped out into the hall. It was a minister from Brooklyn—the minister whose church Bowser had attended for years—and he had called to ask after that small portion of his flock.

"Ah! My dear Mr. Bowser," he began, as he held out his hand and smiled warmly, "but you see I have—"

"Yes, I see you have!" shouted Mr. Bowser, as his pale face flushed scarlet. "I had just lopped down with a splitting headache when you had to ring the bell and come tramping up here! Haven't you got the sense of a boy three years old?"

"I beg your pardon, but I did not know—I could not know that—that—"

"That a man whose head seems as big as a barrel and as sore as a boil wants a show to get over it! It's a mighty good thing for you that you ain't selling charcoal or pop-corn! If you were I'd give you the boot and then throw you downstairs."

The clergyman had known Mr. Bowser for several years. Now that he looked at him more closely he saw that he had made a mistake. This wasn't the Mr. Bowser of his congregation, but a man named Jones or Green, and the good man lost no time in getting downstairs.

"How can we ever return to Brooklyn or our church?" wailed Mrs. Bowser, as she walked up and down and wrung her hands.

"The idea of his hanging around here the way he did!" growled Mr. Bowser, as he went back to the lounge. "The next man who rings that bell before I get over this headache will wish he had never been born!"

There was peace and quietness for the next quarter of an hour. Mrs. Bowser wept softly to herself, and Mr. Bowser tried so hard to get to sleep that he fell into a doze. Then the door-bell rang again. That was one of the things the landlord had recommended—that door-bell. He said it was equal to an engine house gong, and was never out of order. A steady push on the button was warranted to lift the chairs in the sixth story off their legs.

"By the great horn spoon, but that's probably a minister from Staten Island or Jersey City!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he started up.

"If you'll lie down quiet I'll go down and see who it is and turn him away," said Mrs. Bowser.

"We'll do nothing of the kind. I wake up with a headache. I go to the office, but am obliged to return. I am almost a dying man, but because we live in a flat people think they can ring that bell with impunity. I'll turn that hall into a slaughterhouse in about two minutes!"

"But please let me see who it is first."

"Oh! we'll see who it is fast enough, and they'll see who I am!"

It was a woman. She was canvassing for the benefit of a charity. She had never heard of Mr. Bowser, but she saw the name on the letter-box and it struck her that it belonged to a kind-hearted, liberal-handed man. As she entered the door she thought she would strike him for five dollars. As she mounted the stairs she decided to make it ten dollars. As she caught her first glimpse of him, standing in the door with the cloth around his throbbing brow, she hoped he would give $20.

"Who are you, and what in Texas have you come up here for!" was the greeting she got, and the wind of it almost lifted her hat off her head.

"I—I am soliciting for charity!" she stammered.

"Soliciting for cats and dogs! How dare you ring my bell? Here I am, a dying man, and you come clumping upstairs and talk about charity! Woman, if you were a man, I'd take you by the n-n-neck and I'd che-oke the life out of you!"

She didn't wait to argue the case. On her way down to the street she wondered how she could have been so mistaken in the name, but she wondered as she walked.

"Oh! Lord! Oh! Lord!" groaned Mr. Bowser, as he returned to his rest.

"I wish you'd let me go to the doctor," said Mrs. Bowser, as she hovered near him.

"Go for nothing! Haven't I had these headaches for years, and has a doctor ever helped them? What I want is sleep, and by the living jingo I'll have it or go to jail for murder! The idea of that strange woman clumping upstairs to strike me for charity! Why—I—I—"

He couldn't find words to continue, and after a long, deep growl he turned over and fell into a troubled sleep. Mrs. Bowser muffled the bell, but directly some one knocked at the door. She opened it and turned away a match peddler, and ten minutes later a woman who wanted to do family washing, and Mr. Bowser still slept on. Then came a boy to ask if a certain package had been left there by mistake—a man who was looking for a family named Davis—a little girl who wanted to sell artificial flowers. All were turned away so softly that the sleeping man was not disturbed, but five minutes after the last call, and just as Mrs. Bowser was felicitating herself that all was doing well, the stuffing fell out of the bell and there was a ring to arouse the dead.

"Still at it, are they!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he sat up. "By the whiskers of Socrates, but I'll have blood for this!"

"Please go to sleep again, and I'll turn 'em away," replied Mrs. Bowser, as she bustled about, but it was too late. He rolled off the lounge and staggered over to the door, and as he opened it a sleek young man humbly inquired:

"I called to see if you don't want to add to the value of your library by subscribing to this volume of—"

He didn't finish. Mr. Bowser fell forwards and seized him by the throat and the hair and all other assailable points, and he flopped him around and banged him up and down till the people on the floor below cried "murder!" When the young man had limped downstairs, and the wet cloth and the headache and Mr. Bowser had got breath enough to speak, he stood before the guilty Mrs. Bowser and said:

"Woman, you cajoled me into this thing and must take the consequences! To-morrow we separate, and it will be forever and forever!"

(There are worse things than pianos, janitresses, callers, children, dogs and singing women to be encountered in flat life, and Mr. Bowser has got several other things in store for him.)

MR. BOWSER REPLIES TO AN HUMBLE INQUIRY.

A Proposal.

"Without a word of warning he threw himself at my feet."

"O, well, you know he couldn't miss them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Slightly Disabled.

Cholly—If I should kiss you would you scream?

Maud—O' ------, but I'm awfully hoarse.—Ti

Among the Bushrangers.

By Charles B. Lewis.

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It happened in the palmy days of the bushrangers, when I went "up country" in Australia to try sheep herding for a change. The station to which I was attached had eight herders out, and after a couple of weeks spent in "learning the ropes" I was put out for the ninth. My hut was erected on the banks of a creek 20 miles from headquarters and seven miles from any other herder, and I had no dog to assist me. My duty was to guard a herd of 1,500 sheep as they fed on the plains by day, and round them up near the hut at night and turn out every hour or two to see that they were all right. The solitary life, poor fare and hard work were bad enough, but added to this was the peril from the bushrangers. It had come to be a custom that a bushranger should take what mutton he wanted without interference, and in return he should not meddle with the herders. It was also tacitly understood that the herders should give the police no information. There were herders on our station who had given shelter to "Big George," "Black Bill" and the "Red Knight," and our orders from headquarters were to make friends with them and give the police no information. This was in one sense a selfish policy, and was greatly complained of by travelers, farmers and those whose duty it was to hunt down the outlaws, but if it had not been practiced no sheep station could have put out herders. They would have been killed and the flocks scattered. I was warned that I should probably receive a visit from "Big George" within a week, and I was both curious and apprehensive. Now and then his gang refused to take a herder "on trust" and drove him away, or they played some rough game on him to test his loyalty.

Just at daylight on the fifth day of my herding, as I was making my coffee on a fire outside, a rider wearing the uniform of a policeman came galloping up and asked me if anyone had passed. I replied in the negative, and he explained that on the night previous a force of 20 officers had surrounded a camp of five bushrangers at a spot about ten miles away, and had killed four of them. The fifth had dashed through their lines on horseback and had come in my direction. The man questioned me very sharply, and though I answered truthfully he was not satisfied. He said it was my duty to stand by the police, and that if it could be ascertained that I gave aid or comfort to the bushrangers I should be brought to grief. He continued to speak angrily and doubt my word, and I finally lost my temper and gave him back as good as he sent. He thereupon announced that I was under arrest and undertook to slip the irons on my wrists. In the fight which ensued he got the worst of it, and finally rode away swearing vengeance. Half an hour later a man in rough clothes rode up and asked for a cup of coffee, and after a bit I recognized him as the policeman. It was "Big George" himself and that was the way he took to test me. In the fight he had given me a bloody nose and I had given him a black eye, but he bore me no ill-will, and I was rather proud of having been too much for him in a rough-and-tumble. He was in a good-natured mood and inclined to be talkative, and in going away he assured me that I should come to no harm as long as I stood neutral between the outlaws and the police. This band of five men had their headquarters in the neighborhood for three months, and I got to know every man by sight. They took a sheep from my flock whenever they desired, and sometimes cooked a meal at my fire, and in return they often left me tea, coffee and canned provisions—the spoil of some teamster's hauling. After awhile three of the gang were killed while attacking a farmhouse 20 miles away, two others were captured in camp after being wounded, and one night "Big George" aroused me from sleep to say that he was the last of the band and had a bullet in his shoulder and wanted my assistance.

To the west of my hut was a deep ravine which I had explored to find a safe retreat in case I was ever run off by the natives. I descended into it in company with the outlaw, fixed up a shelter and made a bit of fire for him, and then attended to his wound and cooked him some food. He was in low spirits. All his men were dead or captured, he had no horse, and he was in no condition to travel and take care of himself. There was a reward of $2,000 on his head, but had it been ten times as great I should have had no thought of betraying him. For three days and three nights the outlaw was my guest, and no one came near to disturb us. Sleep and rest were getting him in shape to travel when, on the afternoon of the fourth day, a body of police arrived. They knew the man was wounded and on foot, and were beating up the country for him. I was questioned and threatened, but positively denied all knowledge, and had "Big George" remained in his hiding place he would have escaped. Finding the police at hand, and probably believing he had been tracked to the spot, he made off down the ravine to escape across the creek. Unfortunately for him he was seen as he skulked along, and the alarm was raised and he was pursued. He led them a chase of three miles, and wounded two men when he was finally brought to bay, but they laid hands on him and he was sent down to the coast and convicted and hung. He told me on the night before the attack that he had about $7,000 hidden away, and he intended to get it and try to get out of the country. The police made every effort to get possession of this money, but he died defying them. Fifteen years later it was found by the wife of a squatter in a hollow tree, and as it was all in gold none of it had suffered from exposure to the weather. The police insisted that I had given the outlaw aid, and they made me considerable trouble over the affair.

This was of benefit to me in the end, however. About the time I got back to my flock, "Black Bill" and his gang of seven men came into the neighborhood. All were escaped convicts, and all men of the most desperate sort. They came riding up to the hut soon after sunrise one morning and ordered me to kill a sheep and prepare breakfast. I was dressing the sheep, with one of the men acting as sentinel and the rest lying around and smoking their pipes. "Black Bill" said to me:

"You have nothing to fear from us, young man. You are the herder who took care of 'Big George,' and it was not your fault that he was captured. Play us as fair as you did him, and there will be no trouble between us."

Each and every man had a good word for me, but I was glad enough when the gang departed. They were continually cursing and quarreling, and the deeds they boasted of kept me in a flutter of fear. Two days later one of the men left me tobacco, bacon and coffee as he rode past my hut, and every day or two I caught sight of some of them. Their headquarters were in the hills, only about a mile away, and on two or three occasions, late at night, I heard them singing and shouting. In the ten weeks they were in the neighborhood they robbed a score of travelers on the road, held up farm houses, and defeated the police in two battles, and not one of them was even wounded. Three different times the officers came to me for information, being sure that I must know something of the gang. On the last occasion, about four o'clock one afternoon, they provoked me to angry retorts, and as they were an independent and arbitrary force in those times, dealing out law to suit themselves, they threw a rope over my neck and pulled me up to a limb to teach me a lesson in humility. When they rode away they left me half dead and fierce for revenge, and from that hour all the money in Australia could not have tempted me to betray a bushranger. Unknown to any of us, an outlaw had been concealed in the ravine during the "performance," and when the police disappeared he came out and had a few kind words to say and assisted me to round up my scattered flock. Next day "Black Bill" appeared in person and handed me a handsome gold watch and £50 in gold. To have refused his gifts would have been to insult him. The money I retained and made use of, but a year later I restored the watch to a lawyer from whom it had been taken. The end of the gang came about through its betrayal by one of its members. He led the police into camp at midnight, and the sounds of the battle which followed awoke me from sleep. Three policemen were killed and two wounded, and two bushrangers were killed and all the rest captured and duly executed.

The "Red Knight" was the cavalier of all bushrangers. His name was George McKnight, and he was the son of an English gentleman and a gentleman himself. He had been transported for embezzlement and assault, but after serving for three years had escaped and taken to the bush. He had with him at that time five men, none of whom were of the ruffianly type, though full of courage and ready to take desperate chances. The locality had been clear of outlaws for weeks when this gang arrived, and they not only made headquarters in the ravine spoken of, but had been there two days before I got on to the fact. One morning the neigh of a horse and the sight of smoke aroused my suspicions, but I made no investigation. At about noonday the "Red Knight" came walking up to me as I sat in the shade of a tree. He was a dapper little fellow, dressed in clothes which might almost be called fashionable, and on his curly head was a jaunty hat with a drooping red plume. He had a frank, open face, a merry blue eye, and was the last man you would have suspected of being a robber and worse.

"Well, old man, what's the price of wool to-day?" he laughingly queried, as he came up and offered me a cigar and sat down beside me.

With that we began a conversation which lasted for an hour. He did not ask for information concerning the police, knowing that I was bound to one side as much as the other. We talked of the other bands and the fate which had overtaken them—of a score other things, and I prepared a noonday meal and he shared it with me. After that was finished he looked at me for a moment with serious face and then said:

"I am sure I can trust you. To-night I shall bring you the plunder I have been saving for months, and you will bury it in your hut. If I call for it you will give it up; if I am killed or captured it will be yours."

I made a vigorous protest, feeling that I would be giving "aid and assistance," but in the end agreed to do as he wished. That night he brought me gold and notes to the amount of £4,000 and I dug a hole in the center of the earthen floor and carefully covered in the treasure. From the ravine the band made forays in every direction, sometimes striking a point 100 miles away and being absent for three or four days. After awhile the police set a trap for them and two were killed. Later on a third received a bullet in the head while making a raid on the highway, and after that the hunt became so hot that the rest of the band were somewhat intimidated. On two occasions I was visited by the police as they were out in pursuit, and on both of those occasions the outlaws were "at home" and a wink from me would have resulted in their capture. The end came one night when they stopped a stage coach. It was full of police, with others on horseback behind, and the "Red Knight" had scarcely cried halt when a volley wiped the gang off the face of the earth. He had never called for his money, and it was mine. Perhaps the honest way was to turn it over to the government, but I did not do it. I simply used it to buy sheep and set up a station of my own, and I can't say that my conscience has ever pricked me enough to keep me awake o' nights.

COLONEL WITHDRAWS.

He Declines to Smirch His Reputation by Running in a Campaign.

When Col. Benfield went over to stump Taylor county in his own behalf as candidate for the state senate he had reason to believe that the majority of the electors would be with him. He was therefore considerably surprised when his first and second meetings were almost dead failures in point of numbers and enthusiasm. He began looking around for the cause, and, meeting an old acquaintance, he began:

"See here, Jim, what's the matter with the boys? I was widely advertised to speak, but they didn't rally. Have I said or done anything to get them down on me?"

"Wall, I hear some little talk," cautiously replied Jim.

"And what do they talk about—what are they saying?"

"I don't want to hurt yer feelin's, colonel, but they say you don't pay yer debts."

"Oh, they do? Well, that's pretty near straight. I never could see where anybody made any money paying debts. What else?"

"They say ye git drunk purty often."

"Got onto that, have they? I know I don't average over three times a week, but if they call that often I'm not going to split hairs. Go on, Jim."

"We've heard that you hev changed yer politics and religun three times in five years."

"And that news has got down into Taylor county, has it? Well, Jim, I've been trying three or four kinds of religion, and have finally found the best and bolted myself to it. Same with politics. I wanted the best brand going, and I kept changing 'till I got it. The boys shouldn't lay that up agin me. Anything else?"

"Yer wife had to git a divorce."

"Yes—go on."

"Ye let Maj. Clymer hosswhip ye on the public street."

"I didn't let him, but he did it, just the same. Is that all, Jim?"

"Wasn't you in jail once in Illinoy?"

"I might have been, but it's mean to call it up now. Got through with the list?"

"One thing more, colonel. Wasn't you a lawyer in Kansas, and didn't they throw you over the bar fur cheatin' yer clients?"

"Jim Hobson!" said the colonel, as he drew himself up as stiff as a crowbar, "answer me one question: Do the people of Taylor county want to be represented in the legislature by an angel or a human being?"

"By a human bein', I guess," replied Jim.

"Then I cancel my dates—throw up the sponge—retire from the campaign, for I'm an angel and don't propose to smirch my reputation by having any more to do with such a crowd of bigots and fanatics!"

The Rising of the Water.

"The water is rising fast," said the woman; "it is rising steadily." She was looking out of the window, against which the rain was beating, and spoke with the calmness of despair.

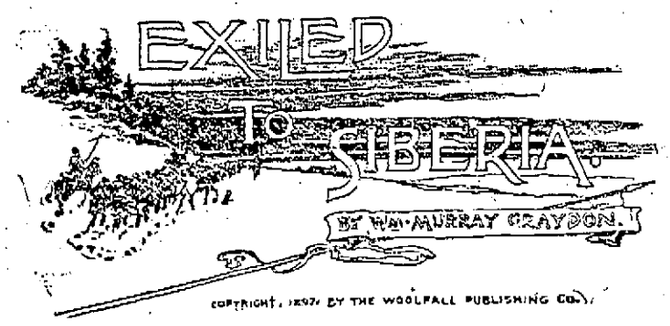
"How much longer do you think we have?" asked the man. Hers was the stronger character, evidently. In face and costume he seemed unfitted for the fray, whose very imminence seemed to excite her, though she knew in vain; he leaned on the stronger nature. So again he asked: "How much longer do you think we have?"

"Perhaps ten minutes, perhaps fifteen," she said, with a sigh. Even the strongest character may feel terror at the approach of danger; to feel it is no disgrace.

"You think fifteen minutes?" cried the man, in the tone of one reprieved on the very scaffold.

"Yes," she answered, simply.

"Well, then," he cried, "you get me something to eat, while I change my clothes; and after I've had a bite I'll pump that cellar dry or bust!"—N. Y. Sun.



CHAPTER III.

ARRESTED.

One day Maurice Hammond and Philip Danvers spent amid the grandeur and magnificence of St. Petersburg—a day so vivid in contrast to the darkness and gloom that followed that it will ever remain undimmed in their memories.

In a huge Russian sleigh, drawn by three powerful horses, they drove the length of the vast Nevskoi Prospekt—a boulevard more than 100 feet broad and three miles long. The buildings were huge, massive and imposing; the frozen roadway was filled with sleighs of every description, from the peasant's humble box on runners to the magnificent turnouts of the nobility. The sidewalks were thronged with foot passengers, merchants, porters, civil servants, officers in long cloaks, ladies in Parisian toilets, priests in flowing black gowns and brimless hats, while over the horizon rose gilded and painted domes and countless Greek crosses.

Presently the great street merged into the Court quay, a marvelous highway of rose granite, bordered on the one side by the palaces of the nobility, on the other by the frozen waters of the Neva.

Ivan, sitting like a statue on the front seat, points out from time to time places of note—the Winter palace, where the czar lives in regal state; the adjoining hermitage and the palaces of the grand dukes.

Now he inclines his hand across the frozen Neva.

"The fortress," he says briefly, and with thrilling interest the boys gaze on the bastions and towers of that noted citadel where unhappy prisoners languish in their bombproof cells.

For hours they drove through the streets, crossing and recrossing the seven canals which appear in every direction.

Turning back late in the afternoon, they entered through a massive archway the palace square.

A burst of music reached the boys' ears, and a scene of splendor opened before them.

From the center of the square towered the shaft of red granite, the Alexander column, and at its base the band of the Imperial guard was playing airs from Offenbach. Mounted Cossacks were keeping back the impetuous crowd.

"There has been a review," said Ivan. "The troops are returning."

He signaled to the driver, and as the sleigh drew up before the imposing facade of the admiralty the head of the line, a squad of the Imperial guard, reached the archway. Close behind at a sharp rot came the Asiatic troops—Georgians, Persians, Circassians and Mongols, armed with lances and steel maces, clad in long coats of mail.

Then followed compact bodies of infantry, Finland chasseurs and the giants of the Paul regiment with massive copper hats, marching sharply to avoid the hordes of cavalry who were crowding at their heels, red hussars, grenadiers, lancers and swarms of Cossacks on their shaggy ponies.

They hastened on toward their quarters, and as the last Cossack ambled through the arch a battery of artillery charged into the square from the other extremity.

Maurice watched the approaching group with eager interest. They clattered past the Alexander column, the fiery black chargers curveting and prancing to the music of the band, and as they drew near the arch an officer, superbly uniformed and mounted, galloped into the square almost beside the sleigh where the boys sat.

The horse slipped on the smooth trodden snow and plunged heavily to the ground, bearing his rider with him and pinning him firmly from the waist downward directly in the track of the rumbling cannons.

One loud cry burst from the startled spectators, and the artillery horses, reared at the uproar, bore madly down on the helpless officer, lost to all restraint.

Maurice took in the situation at a glance—the frightened people on the sidewalks, the mounted Cossacks before the sleigh, who seemed petrified with horror, and the rapidly advancing artillery.

He sprang to the ground, and in three leaps reached the luckless officer's side. Grasping him under the arms, he pulled with all his might, once, twice, and as the portly form yielded he sprang back with his burden from under the very hoofs of the snorting horses and sank down on the trampled snow. The heavy cannon passed within an inch of his feet, and then, with a sickening crunch, the wheels rolled over the fallen steed.

Eager hands lifted them to their feet, and a shouting mob surged around on all sides.

The officer, who was apparently uninjured, tore loose from the Cossacks, who were brushing his uniform, and seizing Maurice in his arms implanted a kiss fairly upon his lips, talking volubly all the while in Russian. He was a noble looking man, with a light wavy beard and mustache.

"I can't speak Russian," Maurice finally stammered in despair.

"Ha!" cried the officer joyously. "You are English. I speak your language too. That was a noble deed. These base cowards here were too alarmed to move. To whom do I owe my life?" And he thrust a card into Maurice's hands.

At that moment a bareheaded man, wearing the garb of one of the palace servants, pushed forward and momentarily attracted the officer's attention.

On the same instant a pair of strong arms were thrown about Maurice, and he was forcibly dragged through the crowd and lifted into the sleigh.

Ivan Tambor—for it was he—shouted to the driver, and before Maurice could recover breath to speak the sleigh had passed out of the square, and the horses were galloping swiftly through the crowded street.

Maurice turned to the Russian.

"What did you do that for?" he exclaimed indignantly.

Ivan Tambor stared him full in the eyes, with an expression on his face that made Maurice shiver.

"It was necessary," he said briefly. "We should have been arrested. Private sleighs are not allowed in the square during a review."

"I don't believe what he says," whispered Phil when the Russian's back was turned. "I mistrust that man, Maurice. You should have seen how savage he looked when you dragged that officer out of danger. I wonder who he was?"

"I have his card," whispered Maurice, "but I don't intend to risk taking it out here. Ivan don't know I have it."

Little did Maurice imagine when he acted on that resolve what an important bearing that deed was destined to have upon future events.

The short winter day was nearly over when they reached Vladimir Saradoff's mansion, and the dim, coppery sun was slanting on the gilded domes and crosses of the imperial city.

Dinner was served in solitary state, a fitting accompaniment to the magnificence which the boys had just witnessed.

Waiters attired in European full dress supplied them with curious Russian dishes, and all the while Ivan Tambor stood motionless in a corner of the room.

"His excellency your uncle wishes you to start for Moscow at 4 o'clock in the morning," he said to Maurice when the boys had returned to the library. "Do you prefer to retire early or shall I escort you to the Italian opera?"

"I don't care anything about the opera for my part," said Maurice, "but I should like very much to see the city by night. What do you say, Phil?"

"Splendid," rejoined his friend.

Ivan shrugged his shoulders, gave an order to a servant who answered the bell, and in ten minutes the sleigh was again at the door.

They drove for miles through the dimly lighted streets, finally passing out on the frozen Neva and speeding far down toward the gulf of Finland on the smooth crust.

As they were returning through one of the spacious streets leading into the Nevskoi Prospekt a man in fur coat and

The officer halted before the wondering boys.

cap emerged from the portal of a brilliantly lighted mansion. The rays from a lamppost close by showed Maurice a strangely familiar face.

"Is not that my uncle," he exclaimed, "that man with the heavy coat?"

Ivan Tambor turned quickly in the direction Maurice indicated, but the man had already vanished in the shadows.

"His excellency is in Moscow," he said. "There may have been a resemblance, nothing more."

Maurice was readily satisfied with this explanation, but an hour later, as he tossed sleeplessly on his bed, he wondered vaguely whether that could have been Vladimir Saradoff or not.

The features were very like those of his uncle, he felt sure.

Puzzling over this and various other incidents of his brief visit, he fell asleep.

The boys were awakened early, and after a hasty breakfast, eaten by the light of huge bronze lamps, Ivan announced that the sleigh was waiting to convey them to the station. At his request the boys handed him their passports.

He refused to accept any money for the railway tickets.

"His excellency your uncle has given me instructions," he said quietly. "Distress yourself about nothing."

St. Petersburg was silent as the grave when they drove away from Vladimir Saradoff's mansion.

As the more central parts of the city were reached some activity was noticed, and at the railway station all was hurry and excitement.

"It is 14 hours to Moscow," said Ivan. "You will want sleeping apartments. Stay here while I get the tickets."

In the brief period that he was gone Maurice found time to examine the card given him the day before by the Russian officer. He read it aloud, "Colonel Alexis Jaroslav, St. Petersburg."

"I'll put that away safely," he said to his companion. "I may meet the colonel some day after our return from Moscow."

Little did Maurice think under what circumstances he and Colonel Jaroslav would next meet.

He had barely time to replace the card in the inner pocket of his vest when Ivan came hurrying back with the tickets, and in 20 minutes they were rattling over the frozen land toward the distant city of Moscow.

The sleeping apartments were quite as comfortable as those on American railways, and the boys slept undisturbed until long past noon. Then they took their places by the window, eager to see the country they were traveling through. The landscape was flat and monotonous, relieved at long intervals by straggling villages and occasional lonely dwellings. Thus the afternoon wore on, and the short day came to an end.

Shortly after dark Ivan gave the boys their passports, which they placed in their pockets without examining.

"I have had them properly stamped," he exclaimed. "Thus you will have no delay at Moscow."

"How near are we to the city?" asked Maurice.

"Half an hour's ride," was the reply, and after piling the boys' baggage on a seat in front of them Ivan entered a rear car.

"It is difficult to believe that we are really approaching Moscow," said Maurice. "I feel quite reconciled already to leaving St. Petersburg."

"I've been thinking about Napoleon and the terrible retreat of his army all the afternoon," said Phil. "I wonder if any traces still remain of the great fire?"

Suddenly the train slowed up and then stopped abruptly with a little jerk.

Looking out of the window, the boys saw a stretch of trodden snow, and the feeble glow from a couple of lampposts shone on a little group of gendarme officers, with white caps ornamented with crimson cockades, and half a dozen mounted Cossacks in the background, with their dull green uniforms.

"Why, this is not Moscow," exclaimed Maurice. "There are no houses in sight. Why have we stopped, and what is going on?"

The other passengers in the car, half a dozen in number, flocked curiously to the window. At that instant the door was thrown open, and a grave, stern faced man in heavy military cloak and cap strode in, followed by half a dozen gendarmes who carried drawn swords.

The passengers, divining only too well the cause of this interruption, withdrew in fear to their seats.

The officer halted before the wondering boys.

"Passports," he demanded sternly, and as they were handed to him he glanced them over briefly and thrust them into his pocket.

He nodded to the gendarmes behind him, who instantly seized the pile of baggage, and then he clapped Maurice and Phil on the shoulder in a manner that was unmistakable.

"What do you want?" cried Maurice in bewilderment. "Is anything wrong with our passports? Where is Ivan? He can explain this blunder."

But Ivan was nowhere to be seen. As the boys hesitated the officer gave an emphatic command in Russian, and instantly the gendarmes closed in on them and dragged them roughly from the car. Their baggage had already preceded them.

Reaching the ground, they had a brief view of a lonely, deserted street, two long rows of glimmering lamposts that dwindled to a point, and a gloomy, closed carriage, with two gendarmes mounted on the box.

The door was flung open to admit them and closed with a sharp click.

They had a glimpse of the train as it moved slowly forward again, with its curious passengers swarming at the windows, and then the carriage rumbled noisily through the deserted outskirts of the city, surrounded by a cordon of mounted Cossacks.

In faraway St. Petersburg Vladimir Saradoff, with a smile on his lips, is whirling a fair partner over the waxen floors of the French legation to the bewitching strains of the Grenadiers' band.

Thousands of versts to the eastward the heartbroken Russian exiles are sleeping their sad sleep on frozen Siberian wastes.

Russia is the land of extremes.

CHAPTER IV.

OFF FOR SIBERIA.

A gendarme had accompanied them into the carriage, and when Maurice attempted to speak he harshly enjoined silence.

The boys felt but little alarm or uneasiness. They were familiar with the strict system of espionage that prevails in Russia and naturally supposed that something was wrong with their passports.

That it was a very remarkable proceeding for the police to stop a train on the outskirts of Moscow never occurred to them.

Thus, in happy ignorance of their fate, worried only on Ivan's account, who they feared was ignorant of what had happened, they rode on into the city, turning in and out through dark, gloomy streets, until a somber stone building was reached, feebly lighted by a bunch of gas jets over the portal.

They were hurried across the sidewalk, through a gloomy hall, and ushered into a small apartment, where two severe looking men were writing at tables. A couple of windows, crossed by heavy iron bars, seemed to open on the street.

In the center of the room was a square pen surrounded by a railing, and as the boys entered this two gendarmes followed them in and began to search their clothing.

No part of their persons was neglected. Their handkerchiefs, pocketbooks, cardcases and watches were removed and placed on a large table, where their traveling bags were already lying.

The gendarmes retired to a bench on the other side of the room, the officials at the table ceased writing, and presently the officer who had boarded the train entered by a private door and sat down at a large desk facing the boys.

He took their passports from his pocket, and glancing over them spoke a few words in Russian to the two assistants, who at once began to write.

A gendarme stood by his side, handing him the various articles from time to time, which he subjected to a minute examination. The money and watches were laid to one side, and then he opened the cardcases.

Maurice, who saw all that was going on, was amazed to see that they were empty. Cards, letters and various memoranda that they had possessed were missing.

But a still greater surprise was in store for him.

The officer opened the traveling bags and turned the contents upon the desk.

He placed aside the various toilet implements, clothes, brushes, collars and other articles of apparel, until there remained before him a collection of strange objects that neither Maurice nor Phil had ever seen before.

These comprised a bunch of what resembled handbills printed in strange characters, half a dozen letters sealed and addressed and two or three books bound in yellow paper covers, the titles of which Maurice was unable to read.

Forgetting all prudence, he sprang to his feet. "This is a mistake," he exclaimed. "Those are not our things. Send for my uncle, Vladimir Saradoff. He can explain this"—

Before he could say more two gendarmes jerked him back on his chair, a forcible manner of enjoining silence which Maurice was not slow to understand.

The officer inspected these strange objects with a grave countenance. He continued dictating to the assistants, who wrote as rapidly as their hands could travel over the paper.

It was evident that the situation had now assumed a serious phase. The boys still believed that an error had been made somewhere. Not a glimmer of the truth entered their minds. Unable to speak a word of Russian, they were in a bad plight. How could they acquaint Vladimir Saradoff with their predicament? Maurice had fairly resolved to make another effort to speak when the officer signaled to the gendarmes, and the boys were led into another apartment furnished with a rude bed, two chairs and a small table. The heavy door was locked, and they were alone.

"This is dreadful," exclaimed Phil, throwing himself on the bed. "I wish we had never seen Russia."

"Keep up your spirits," replied Maurice. "All will come right. My uncle will discover where we are before the night is over."

Unable to sleep, the boys discussed their strange situation for an hour or more, expecting every moment to learn that Vladimir Saradoff had arrived.

This was their belief when at last the prison door was opened to admit the officer who had conducted the examination. But no such glad tidings awaited them.

The Russian seated himself on a chair and sharply surveyed his prisoners before he spoke.

Then he drew a card from his pocket which Maurice recognized as the one given to him by the man he had saved from death.

"I speak your language," he said in badly accented English. "I may be able to mitigate your lot, if you are sensible. This card was found in your possession. We have reason to believe that a conspiracy exists against his highness Colonel Jaroslav. Your own case is hopeless. Any information you may give will help yourselves and will be used in secret."

The officer looked inquiringly at the boys, who were quite at a loss to know what to make of this strange speech.

"I don't understand you," said Maurice. "I only know that a great mistake has been made, and with your permission I will try to explain."

The officer nodded, and straightway Maurice related everything that had happened to them from the moment they left Berlin, dwelling especially on his relationship to Vladimir Saradoff.

As he proceeded in his narration the Russian's face expressed a strange mixture of incredulity and anger. It was evident that he did not believe one word that Maurice was saying.

"Stop," he exclaimed impatiently. "I have listened to enough lies. You refuse my offer. You will repent it when too late. You deny, then, that you are the Englishmen, Cummings and Burton, named in the passports; that you are the agents of the revolutionists in London; that you were bound to Moscow with nihilistic placards and books and letters addressed to dangerous and suspected persons. Our government is always alert. The minister of the interior had accurate knowledge of your movements, and by his instruction you were arrested on the train. I should have told you nothing, but I wished to offer you this chance of benefiting yourselves."

"Send for Vladimir Saradoff!" cried Maurice excitedly. "This is all a terrible mistake, I assure you. My uncle can help us."

The officer laughed disdainfully. "His excellency Vladimir Saradoff is in St. Petersburg, and, as for this Ivan you speak of, no such person reached the Moscow station this evening. You reject my offer. I wash my hands of you."

Refusing to hear another word, he hastened from the room, and the guard in the corridor banged the heavy door.

Up to this moment neither of the boys had even suspected the truth. It remained for Maurice to make that startling discovery, and as the realization of his uncle's treachery forced itself upon him—dimly at first, but speedily strengthened by added proofs—he saw what stared him in the face. With a cry of despair he threw himself on the bed, and when, at Phil's entreaties, he sat up his face was pitiful in its hopelessness.

"We are lost, Phil," he said. "We shall never see America again. What fools we were ever to venture on Russian soil! I see it all—the perfidy of the man who calls himself my uncle. He never came to Moscow at all. That was Vladimir Saradoff we saw in St. Petersburg. Ivan was his accomplice, and together they formed this conspiracy.

"Ivan stole our cards, our passports, every means of identification we had, and substituted false passports and the other things which were found in our bags. We are lost."

"But how can such a thing be?" exclaimed Phil in bewilderment. "Our innocence must be discovered. You can prove your relationship to Vladimir Saradoff."

"You know little about Russia," replied Maurice. "We are absolutely helpless, Phil. No one will listen to us or believe us. We shall not be permitted to write letters, and on the strength of that evidence we shall be condemned without a shadow of a trial. Vladimir Saradoff will cover up his tracks too well. For myself it matters little, but you, Phil—your father and mother, your sisters"— Here Maurice broke down completely.

Phil bravely tried to comfort him, and presently he became more composed.

They discussed their situation from every conceivable point of view, but not a ray of light could be discovered.

It was really so hopeless that Maurice, who possessed a fair knowledge of the Russian police system, dared not hold out any encouragement to his companion.

The most puzzling thing to him was his uncle's motive for such a crime.

He was ignorant of the terms of his mother's will, or his quick wits would have divined the truth.

On reflection, however, he remembered what a fierce hatred Vladimir Saradoff has always borne his father, and allowing for the transfer of this enmity from father to son the solution of the mystery became more clear.

"What do you suppose they will do with us?" asked Phil.

The answer was already trembling on Maurice's lips, but he checked himself. "He will know the truth soon enough," he thought, so he replied evasively, "I don't know, Phil—perhaps a long confinement in some Russian fortress."

The hours of that night seemed interminable. Sleep was out of the question, and the first gray glimmer of dawn that crept into the dreary cell through a narrow aperture, high upon the wall, found the two boys wearily pacing the floor.

A fairly good breakfast was presently brought, which they barely tasted, and then appeared a gendarme officer and four men, who led the boys away.

Maurice begged for a brief interview with the commanding officer, hoping to convince him of the truth, but the guards refused to listen and hurried them into the street, where a close carriage was waiting, hemmed about by mounted Cossacks.

Through the gray mist they had a hasty vision of countless domes and spires of marvelous colors and fantastic shapes.

Then the heavy curtains cut off the view, and the carriage rolled away. It stopped before a huge brick building, and the boys passed quickly through the gloomy portals. The gendarme officer preceded them with a stamped document in his hand, which he delivered to a big, black bearded man in blue uniform, who came forward to receive him.

A few words passed between them, and then the boys were led away to a small, whitewashed cell, furnished with a single bed and a chair. A grated door opened on a large corridor, which was constantly patrolled by armed sentries.

They were now in the great forwarding prison of Moscow, and the commandant, Captain Sasha, had just received the official documents that sealed their fate. Russian justice knows no delay.

During their two days' confinement here the boys attempted in vain to open communications with the commandant.

Not the slightest attention was paid to their entreaties, and no one came near the cell except the guards.

On the third day their clothes were stripped off, and they were given, in place of them, coarse linen shirts and trousers, long gray overcoats with yellow, diamond shaped patches sewed between the shoulders, and visorless caps of the same material.

Attired in these coarse garments, they were conveyed in the dusk of the evening to the railway station, in company

Not the slightest attention was paid to their entreaties.

with a dozen other poor wretches, and placed in a huge, dreary car with narrow, grated windows and rough board seats.

As the train rattled off into the night Maurice turned to the burly Cossack at his side.

"Where are we going?" he asked imploringly. "Won't you tell us?"

The Russian understood the gestures, if not the words.

"Siberia," he replied gruffly, and the sentence of their doom fell like a deathknell on the boys' ears.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GROWING ALFALFA.

Suggestions From a Favorable Experience of Eight Years With This Plant.

A Nebraska correspondent of The Orange Judd Farmer has the following to say after eight years' experience in growing alfalfa: The soil here seems especially adapted to its growth, and I see no reason why it may not flourish on any good soil in the United States. Prepare the soil and seed the same as for ordinary clovers or grass seeds. The better the preparation of the soil the more satisfactory will be the results. Pulverize well before seeding, put on the seed and cover with one harrowing. I do not approve of deep covering.

Early spring is the best time for sowing. Do not be too early, as April or May will do very well. If very dry weather comes just as the plant is starting to grow well, it will die. If, however, it can have a few weeks of seasonable weather, it will take care of itself. Roots grow very rapidly and penetrate the ground several inches, even at the age of eight or ten days. These keep going down until they reach surprising depths.

At first, like all other clovers, the plant is very delicate, but if conditions are favorable a good stand can easily be secured. If the ground is free from weed seeds, so much the better, but if the land is foul, run over it with a mower after a height of three or four inches is reached, clipping the weeds and the alfalfa close to the ground. Leave the cuttings upon the surface to act as a mulch and protection from the sun. If the weeds are very aggressive, I give a second cutting a little later. Alfalfa treated in this way will finally take the lead and hold its own indefinitely. I don't expect much growth the first year, but under very favorable conditions it will sometimes make as much as a ton of hay per acre the first season. A good crop, however, may be secured the following spring.

Many people of experience recommend 20 pounds of seed per acre, but if conditions are favorable 15 pounds will give a very satisfactory result. If the conditions promise to be unfavorable, however, 20 pounds would be much better. Seed does not seem to come up at once, and if for any reason the first that appear should perish, the remaining seeds may develop later and form a good stand. I would rather have alfalfa a little thin than too thick. People lacking experience sometimes think that they have a very poor stand when in reality it is a very good one.

Irrigation on Alkali Lands.

One of the most annoying and discouraging features of the cultivation of lands in alkali regions is that although in their natural condition they may show but little alkali on their surface, and that mostly in limited spots usually somewhat depressed below the general surface, these spots are found to enlarge rapidly as irrigation is practiced, for since alkali salts are the symptoms and result of insufficient rainfall irrigation is a necessary condition of agriculture wherever they prevail. Under irrigation neighboring spots will oftentimes merge together into one large one, and at times the entire area, once highly productive and perhaps covered with valuable plantations of trees or vines, will become incapable of supporting useful growth. This annoying phenomenon is popularly known as "the rise of the alkali" in the western United States, but is equally well known in India and other irrigation regions.—Professor Hilgard in Year Book.

St. Petersburg In September.

Of the ordinary sights of the Russian capital it would be idle to speak. Those which first impress the visitor are the stately breadth of the long streets and the somber dignity of the palaces and public buildings which abound on every hand. The great gilded domes of the churches naturally attract attention, more, however, by their novelty than by their beauty. Architecturally St. Petersburg may fairly bear comparison with any of the great continental capitals. Its aspect is more substantial than that of Paris. It is more uniformly dignified than Vienna. It is in most respects incomparably superior to Berlin. The Nevski Prospekt, in its summer aspect, was somewhat disappointing. One must see it in its winter dress, when a thousand sledges are gliding over the hardened snow, in order to understand why it has been so loudly praised. In September it is merely a crowded street, where tram cars, droskies and private carriages are incessantly passing to and fro. The shops are excellent, almost as good as those of Piccadilly or Bond street, but they contain nothing distinctively Russian.

September in the Russian capital is very much what September is in London. The palaces are closed and the fashionable people are out of town. But even this hardly accounted for the fact that not a single well dressed man or woman was to be met in an afternoon's walk in the whole length of the Nevski Prospekt. The absence of well dressed women both here and in Moscow was indeed remarkable. On the other hand, there were no signs of extreme poverty. One saw no rags or wretchedness like that which meets the eyes so frequently in London, and the only sign of the existence of that rigorous despotism of which we have heard so much was to be found in the law forbidding women to travel outside the tram cars.—Nineteenth Century.

POINTS IN IRRIGATION.

Applying the Water—An Ideal Surface Slope For Irrigation.

The farmer having his share of the water in his own little ditch carries it to the highest point on his farm and leads it either along the side, end or obliquely across in straight or curved lines, so as to keep it where it can fill the smaller ditches. By these the water is carried, if possible, to every square yard of the farm. Often much diking must be done on the farm, and before the lateral reaches it, so as to get the main distributing ditch where it will cover the most land. These dikes are expensive to make and equally so to keep up and are a source of perpetual annoyance and often of waste. A farm is to be preferred whose feeding laterals runs along one side and does not meander here and there. A farm with a sag anywhere in it, especially in the middle, is to be avoided.

The ideal surface for irrigation is one raised a little at one end or on one side. It should have a fall of from 15 to 25 feet to the mile, as uniform as possible and in one direction. For an 80 acre tract the following conditions, if they could be realized, would be best: The upper shorter side should have a fall of about five feet to the mile for the feeding head lateral, and the long direction a fall of 15 feet to the mile, with the lower short end having the same fall as the upper. It will be seen that the upper ditch, which is a quarter of a mile long, will have but a fall of 1¼ feet, and a dam put into it at intervals of ten rods will make a difference of level of such a section of only two inches. If 50 rows of potatoes head into such a ditch and there is a sufficient volume of water in it to furnish a little stream for every row, it can easily be diverted into all at a time, since the diminished head will make up for the fall of level of the lower end of the bottom of the ditch, while if the fall in this feeder were great only a few of the rows close to the dam could be fed, and those unequally, without constant care and changing. This is the ideal surface slope for a potato field.

Such a surface is also desirable for grain or alfalfa, and to irrigate these crops by flooding, as is customary, the farmer has only to run through the grainfield or meadow a large double moldboard plow, drawn by from four to six heavy horses and penetrating to a depth of 12 inches, throwing a bank to each side and leaving a clean ditch behind it. These ditches are usually put 100 feet apart and plowed in before harvesting, but in an alfalfa field they are left permanently. At suitable intervals a canvas dam is put into the ditch, the pole to which the edge of the canvas is nailed supported on both banks. The cloth lies in the bottom and on the edges of the ditch and is kept down by a little dirt put on the edge. The bank is cut on one or both sides as desired, just above the dam.

The foregoing points relate to irrigation as practiced near Greeley, Colo., and were originally presented by a writer in The Irrigation Review.

Fighting the Peach Borer.

In a lecture before the Massachusetts Horticultural society Professor Slingerland is reported as saying: "Six substances tried proved partially effective. Of these two might be termed mechanical—the old "mounding system" and tarred roofing paper carefully tied around the base and extending below the ground. This seemed to protect against two-thirds of the borers. White paint kept out from one-third to one-half of the insects. White paint and paris green killed many of the young trees. Coal tar was very effectual, only a few borers succeeding in getting started in trees brushed with it, and it did no injury to the trees. The following proved sure death to the trees: Paris green mixed with glue, ranpenleim (German caterpillar lime) and dendrolene.

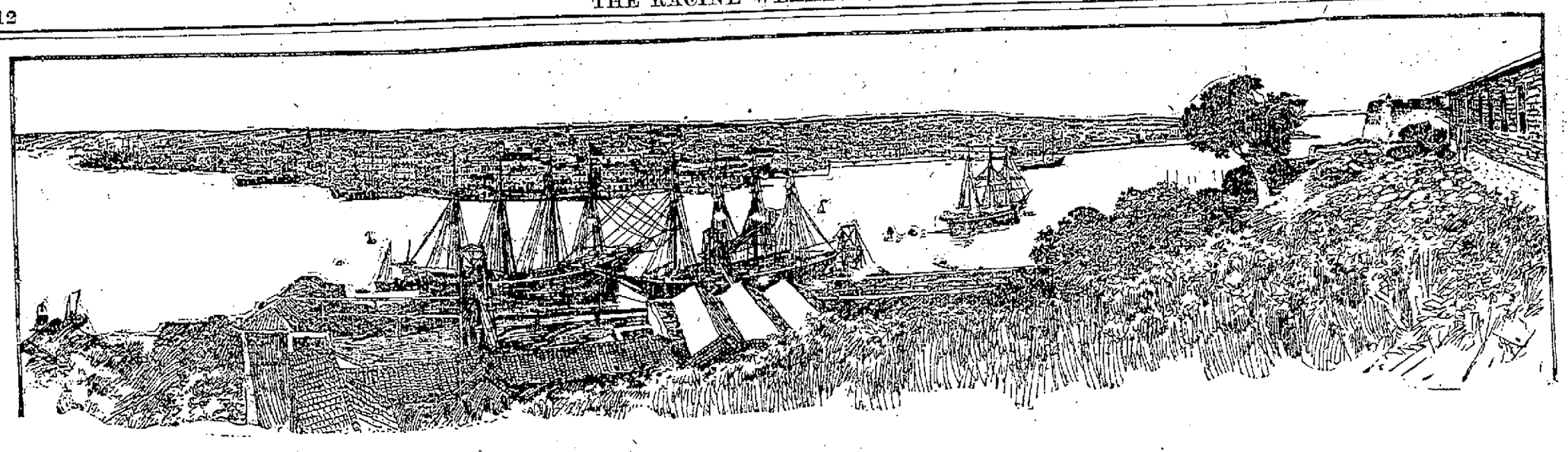
"Nothing was found which would keep all the borers out and not injure the trees. A wash which has to be applied more than once a year will not pay, for one can dig out borers quicker. The "digging out" process is certainly the surest yet devised and can be done with about as little expenditure of time and money as it will take to apply washes or mechanical contrivances thoroughly enough to keep the borers out.

Crimson Clover.

The time to sow this seed is from the last of July to December. The later sowing can give satisfactory results only when followed by a very mild winter or late wet spring. The North Carolina station has scored its best successes with July and August seeding. It advises preparation of the soil and light covering, though some growers near by only sow it broadcast in stubble land and give it no further attention until it is ready to be grazed. Local climate and kind of soil determine this point. Mown for hay or cut for seed, crimson clover without a nurse crop will probably be fit to graze as early or earlier than any other clover. It will be in a stage to be made into hay by April or early in May, as the seed will be ripe during the last half of May. If cut early for hay, a light seed crop can be taken in June from good land. When made into hay, cut it early for several good reasons.

Cheapest Form of Potash.

Rural New Yorker recommends the muriate as the cheapest form in which to buy potash: "Kainit contains about 12½ per cent of this substance, while muriate contains 50 per cent. Kainit will furnish potash enough if you use enough of it, but on peaches we would prefer to use muriate, as we would save the increase of freight and handling of a large amount of useless material. Sulphate of potash costs more than muriate and contains about the same amount of actual potash. For crops like potatoes, beets and others where extra quality is desired, the sulphate is better. For ordinary crops the muriate is better."



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF HAVANA.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

THE STORY OF CUBA, HER PEOPLE AND HER RESOURCES.

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Cuba! It is a name that now is familiar to every household in all the civilized earth. The suffering of its people, the dying groans of its tortured patriots, have formed the minor key of sorrow in the world's grand song of progress. And yet, in spite of the fact that it has long held the interest and sympathy of fair minded people, no land is so little known and so greatly underestimated. The traveler who glimpses for the first time her marvelous shores is overcome with astonishment at the panorama of immense possibility that lies shimmering before him, for even now, her richest vestments shredded, her body bleeding under the violent hands of an unnatural parent, Cuba remains the indestructible Pearl of the Antilles, with such wealth in her soil and under it as no earthly power can take away.

As everybody knows, the development of Cuba had been from its earliest occupancy retarded and at times practically stopped by the rule of Spain. Soon after the foot of Columbus touched her virgin soil the dark cloud of oppression began to hover over her, and it was only by the sheer force of her innate worth, coupled with the necessities of her inhabitants, that her glorious products became, even to a limited extent, available.

When in 1511 Columbus sent his son Diego, with a number of colonists, to Cuba, the big island was speedily settled, and measurements of its proportions were made by a party of official agramensores (surveyors), and these measurements were of such accuracy that they remain as standards today. The length of the island was found to be in round numbers 600 miles, its width at its narrowest point 21 miles and at its widest point 111 miles. This gives to the long, shark shaped island an area of approximately 43,000 square miles, or nearly the size of the state of Pennsylvania.

In view of the necessity of the extensive exploration which was incident to this comprehensive survey it seems passing strange that no more of Cuba's richness was discovered and utilized for the development of the strength and value of the new colony. This dereliction, however, was probably not the fault of the really vigorous and progressive adherents of the son of the great discoverer. Indeed from a careful study of history, though exact dates are not to be obtained, it would seem that it was soon after its colonization that the greed of the mother country began to cripple the enterprise and mar the destiny of the new government that was forming on this new soil.

Cuba's Great Grievance.

The grievance of Cuba, which has lasted all these years, dates from this early period. It was in its nature and operation the parallel of the one which brought about the bloody but glorious birth of our own independence—that is to say, taxation without representation. But there was a vast difference in the situation of the Cubans. While our Revolutionist fathers were vastly inferior to the enemy in point of numbers, their proportion to the whole number of fighting Englishmen who could be landed on our shores was not of such smallness as to preclude all hope, whereas the mere handful of Cubans were so overwhelmingly outmatched by the armed force that Spain could muster as to be practically in her power after the first demonstration.

And so there have been insurrection after insurrection and defeat after defeat, and the consequent horrible butcheries of retribution, until Cuba, the beautiful, the rich, the wonderful, has been little more than a bloody abattoir wherein the lives and hopes of a weak but ever gloriously courageous people have been periodically sacrificed.

But the immortal longing for liberty could not be crushed out of the breast of the sons of these patriots, and they, in turn, have made the same struggle. But the results of these heroic efforts became in time of more and more importance to the people of Cuba and less and less satisfactory to the administration at Madrid, and thus, from years of weakness, strength grew, so that insurrection came to mean revolution, and there dawned upon the sight of the striving patriot the splendid vision of a blood bought but free republic.

But people know more of the struggles of Cuba than they do of Cuba itself. Every civilized inhabitant of the globe has followed with feelings of indignation and pity the story of Cuba's suffering. All the "insurrections," the "Separatist wars" and the other vain but valiant efforts of the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke have appealed to his chivalry and wrung his heart with grief and rage; but, as a rule, he is as ignorant of the scene of these struggles as if they had occurred in the viewless air. And yet, in the comparatively small compass of its watery boundaries, there is concentrated a greater variety of natural resources than are to be found in any other island, state, province or country beneath the sun.

This may sound extravagant, but the statement is verified by all reliable statistics and unprejudiced witnesses. And when those who cavil come to reckon up its advantages—its millions of acres of soil, richer than any in the United States, that will grow anything from a potato to a pineapple; its abundant yields of sugar and tobacco; its tremendous forests of mahogany and other precious woods; its uplands, upon which is grown every product of the temperate zone, and its fertile valleys, from which luxuriantly spring the most luscious fruits of the tropics; its mines of iron and copper and manganese; its hundreds of beautiful and excellent harbors, and the soft, healthful atmosphere of perpetual summer that forms the setting for this peerless "Pearl"—their doubts will be swallowed up in conviction.

A Complex Study.

A study of this wonderful island is complex from any standpoint. The geographer, with the best map in his possession, will find new inlets; the naturalist will add to his collection, and the mineralogist will revel in novelties, and even the blase cosmopolitan will recover in Cuba the zest which had gone out of his life. And all this is merely to say that a great deal of the accepted data with reference to Cuba is either inexact or wholly faulty. This, of course, like everything else that works injury to the island as to its relation to the rest of the world, is due to the autocratic and ignorant methods of the Spanish authorities, the tendency of whose "discipline" is toward handicapping every public spirited enterprise and retarding everything that is not done directly in the interest of the honor and glory and revenue of the power across the sea, for whom this poor, downcast people have been working out what has heretofore appeared to be a life subsidy.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the enterprise of Americans and others foreign to the soil has led native industry in the right direction, and its commerce has grown in the teeth of riot and insurrection. The normal population, 1,700,000, composed of something near 1,000,000 persons of Spanish descent, 10,000 foreign whites, 43,000 Chinese and 500,000 negroes and colored people, is not a busy throng. The loitering Cuban of today can hardly be recognized as the descendant of those sturdy pioneers of the sixteenth century who fashioned the gigantic bastions of El Castillo de la Fuerza—the Castle of Strength—but still he can be brought to bestir himself if a sufficient financial inducement is offered. To be entirely just, it should be said that enterprise is not wholly wanting, even among the laboring classes. And so capital, which was at first largely American, was put to work, and as a result cities have sprung up, large plantations have been put under cultivation, mines have been opened up, and sugar, tobacco and the hundreds of other valuable products of the island have been made to enrich it. As is well known, a large and usurious part of the annual revenues of planters, miners and manufacturers has been taken for taxes, and at length it has found its way into the over depleted coffers of the home government at Madrid. And still traffic increased until the beginning of the revolution in 1895, when there commenced the devastation which has cost Cuba so dearly.

The chief products of the island are sugar and tobacco, and the amount annually realized from these products during the years just preceding the last uprising has been, on the average, 85,000,000 pesos (dollars), and the revenue from mineral sources has been grossly estimated at 3,500,000 pesos. The amounts derived from other sources (including cotton, of which a good deal is produced) were considerable, but these were the most important. And just here, as an instance of the slumbrous apathy that has resulted from years of hopeless subjugation and practical serfdom, the opening up of the iron mines in the province of Santiago de Cuba, at the eastern end of the island, may profitably be cited. These valuable mines, though discovered nearly a century ago, never felt the blow of a pick until 1883, when a party of New York capitalists determined to make an effort to purchase and develop them. Negotiations with the Spanish government were at once commenced, and in 1885, after two years of persuasion, concessions were obtained and work was commenced. Stock companies were organized in New York and Philadelphia, and bonds were floated. These companies were the Juragua, the Spanish-American, the Signo and others. From these mines the annual exportation grew to be more than 500,000 tons of iron ore and 40,000 tons of manganese, amounting to $3,000,000 in value at the lowest estimate.

Mining Is Easy.

Mining was nominal, as the ore could be readily broken up by surface blasting. In order to carry ore to the United States a large fleet of steamers was necessary. On the return trip from the United States these steamers at first went empty or with ballast only, but it finally dawned upon the owners of the vessels that loads might as well be carried, and the steamers began to take coal to the West Indies. And thus it came about that the shipment of iron ore to the United States facilitated the exportation of Pennsylvania coal to the West Indies.

The development of this industry was one of many enterprises that have been successfully pursued in this wonderful land despite the singularly unfavorable conditions that have existed. Cuba's greatest wealth must always come from the vegetable products of the earth. Her soil is wonderful. It is not only fertile, but inexhaustible. Three crops of cane grow from one planting. No fertilizers are used. The soil in places has the great depth of 27 feet. Tobacco needs no guano to make a crop and not nearly so much labor as is required in cultivation elsewhere. Anything that grows under the tropical sun can be grown in Cuba, although during recent years the soil has been given up to the production of sugar and tobacco.

Before the devastating torch of war had laid waste the canefields and destroyed factories and mills the busy hum of fruitful labor stirred all the air. The cost of making sugar was gradually reduced by the introduction of labor saving machinery, and the business settled down to a paying basis, and by the increased power of production the demand for cane grew, planters were encouraged, and the fruitful island began to wear a prosperous air. The tobacco planters and manufacturers also improved their methods, and this rival product kept even pace with its saccharine competitor. The annual sugar crop was worth $45,000,000, the tobacco crop $6,000,000. Then came the revolution. Somehow, when one writes of Cuba, everything comes back to that point and strikes it as against a dead wall after clearing the cruel hurdles of Spanish tyranny.

But let us revert to the first branch of the subject—the island proper in its entirety. The coast contour of Cuba is broken with hundreds of inlets, all of them harbors in greater or less degree, each having its small fortifications, its villages and its special industries. The profile of the island, to quote the language of the railroad engineer, is varied and picturesque, here a high peak, there a valley, there a plain. Beginning at Santiago de Cuba, the most easterly of the six provinces, and proceeding westward through Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Matanzas Habana and to the land's end of Pinar del Rio, the tourist traverses magnificent stretches of plateau and crosses innumerable valleys, skirts high mountains and follows deep and picturesque gorges, but the mountains become hills, and these are gradually shaded down until in the extreme west a surface, generally level, is reached, although in the vicinity of the Queen City, Havana, small but rugged peaks, with precipitous sides, may be seen in many directions along the shore.

Picturesque Havana.

To say that Havana is picturesque and beautiful is but to give vent to the first superficial expression that comes to your lips. Spain itself cannot show a more curious or interesting city. Study it as you approach it from the sea, with mighty Morro set high upon the headland, time dyed in mottled splotches of yellow, gray and black, and the red and yellow flags above, with La Junta across the narrow channel, prim and white, save where the ugly dahlgren guns flash at you like venomous black eyes, and the city is as interesting and impressive a sight as human eye ever beheld.

As the capital, metropolis and chief seaport of Cuba it is one of the best known cities in the American hemisphere. Its splendid harbor, its commercial importance, its climate and the tinge of romance that ever attaches to its people have made its fame world-wide. Havana has about 260,000 inhabitants. It was founded but 23 years after the discovery by Columbus and has always been the commercial emporium of the Antilles.

Few cities have such beautiful parks and driveways as has Havana. The great Plaza de Armas is the chief. It comprises four parks, in the center of which is a statue of Ferdinand VII. Then there are the Alameda de Paula, bordering on the bay, and the Campo de Marte, used as a drill ground for the military. This is an enormous park. It has four handsome gates, named respectively Colon, Cortez, Pizarro and Tacon. The Paseo de Tacon is a magnificent drive with double rows of trees. It has numerous columns and statues, among the latter one of Charles III, ranking among the finest works of art in America.

The commerce of Havana is only surpassed in the new world by that of New York. Two-thirds of the products of Cuba find outlet through Havana. The exports of sugar alone are annually about 120,000,000 pounds.

Havana was first called San Cristobal de la Habana, in honor of Columbus, but gradually the prefix was dropped. Havana has been frequently attacked from the sea. Drake tried to take it in 1585, but failed. In 1762 a British fleet under Admiral Pocock bombarded the city and compelled it to capitulate, but it was restored to the Spaniards the next year by the treaty of Paris.

Not a Hot Country.

We are accustomed to think of Cuba as a hot country, situated as it is under the tropics, and the common impression is correct to the extent that the mean average temperature of the year is higher than in countries farther north, but the climate is more equable. There are not those sudden variations that in many parts of the United States are so severe on the human constitution. In Havana, for example, the average temperature of the hottest month is 84 degrees; of the coldest, 72. In Santiago de Cuba, a city often mentioned in the war dispatches, the average of the year is 80; of the hottest month, 84; of the coolest, 73. These are high figures, but not very high for an island lying in equatorial regions and surrounded by water that is warm to the hand all the year round. To a stranger from a dry country a feature more objectionable than the steady heat is the tremendous rainfall. The geographical and topographical situation of Cuba provides two seasons only, the wet and the dry. During the latter rains are not frequent, being atoned for, however, by the abundance of the dew, but in the rainy season Jupiter Pluvius seems to turn himself loose to excel all previous efforts, and from 135 to 140 inches of rain is not uncommon, there being about 102 days when the rain comes down not in drops, but in sheets, in masses, in torrents at a time, as though the windows of the heavens were opened and the floods of the great aerial deep had broken loose. So abundant is the rainfall, in fact, that, as a recent traveler remarks, the wonder is that any island remains; that the whole is not dissolved and carried off into the sea. But in Cuba no one minds the rain.

Notwithstanding the peculiarities of its coast line, Cuba has more than 200 excellent ports. The principal of these are Havana, Bahia Hondo, Puerto de Cabanas, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, La Guanaja, Nuevitas, Mariguera, Manati, Puerto del Padre, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Cauto, Santa Cruz, Cienfuegos, Cochinos and La Broa. The rivers of Cuba are not large, but numerous, there being no fewer than 200 of them, all told, and that is exclusive of small creeks and dry beds of torrents, called arroyos. The Cauto, the only really navigable stream, rises in the Sierra del Cobre and has its outlet on the south coast near Manzanillo. There are a few other streams which are navigable for small boats for a distance of from 8 to 20 miles. Next in importance are the streams Guines and Ay. At one time it was the intention to cut a canal through the land intervening and bisect the island, but the idea was finally abandoned as impracticable.

Cuba contains many mineral springs which are famed for their valuable healing properties, principal among them being those known as the baths of San Diego.

The temperature of the water is 82 degrees F., and it is very strongly impregnated with oxygen, carbonic acid gases, chloride of sodium, sulphate of lime, nitrate of lime, iron, magnesia, silex and chloride of calcium. Four glasses of it a day and two baths are the regulation cure for almost every disease known to materia medica, but it is probable that the warm, pure air, simple diet and faith have much to do with it. At any rate, a great many surprising cures have been effected, particularly of bronchial and scrofulous complaints. People have been taken from the steamer on litters, apparently just ready to die, who in a week's time have been riding over the hills on horseback and in a month have gone home as "good as new" and well as anybody. If those springs were in the United States, with the same air to accompany them, or if managed where they are by some sensible, wide awake Anglo-Saxon, they would become the sanitarium of the world, beside which Saratoga, Carlsbad, Las Vegas and White Sulphur would hide their diminished heads.

All Kinds of Minerals.

Nearly all metals and minerals that are useful in any sort of industry are found in Cuba—gold, silver, iron, copper, quicksilver, lead, asphaltum in all its forms, antimony, arsenic, manganese, copperas, red lead, etc. In the Saramaguacan and several other rivers gold has been found, though not in paying quantities. Silver of a certain grade abounds in Pinar del Rio, San Fernando and Yumuri. Almost all the metamorphic rocks contain copper, and these are scattered all over the island. It is usually found in the form of pyrites and sulphurets.

In the eastern part of Cuba, about 12 miles from Santiago, the rich copper mines of El Cobre were worked for a good many years by an English company. They were abandoned during the last revolution. There are other mines not yet open and some not yet exhausted.

The city of Santiago, by the way, is worth more than mere passing mention, it being the chief city of the eastern department. It lies 600 miles southeast of the present capital and ranks third in commercial importance—Havana first and Matanzas second. It is the archbishop's residence, and to it people flock from all parts of the island during certain yearly religious festivals, which are celebrated with remarkable pomp and ceremony. It is also the terminus of two railway lines, one of which is the outlet of Lomas de Cobre, the famous copper mines, and the other, passing through the richest sugar district, affords transportation for that great staple. The exports of the port reach the handsome annual aggregate of $8,000,000, three-fourths of which is in sugar, the rest cocoa, rum, tobacco, honey and mahogany.

Of the fertility of Cuba's soil too much cannot be said. In the western part the celebrated Vuelta Abajo tobacco is raised. It has no equal in the world. In the eastern part, near Santiago, there are some tracts of land which yield excellent tobacco, almost as fine as that of Vuelta Abajo.

Even Coffee Thrives.

The sugar cane grows all through the island and yields the largest percentage known of saccharine matter. In some parts of the island the coffee tree thrives very well, and the quality of the bean is equal to the best Maracaibo or Central American. The banana and the plantain also flourish. Large quantities of the latter are raised and consumed in the country. It is an exceedingly nourishing food. Of the former, in the eastern part, there are great plantations, and several million dollars' worth are exported every year to the United States.

The orange and the pineapple abound in the island and about 12 other species of most delicious fruits, as the guava, the mango, the mamey, the anona, etc.

As has been said, the forests of the island contain a great number of valuable hard and cabinet woods, among them the mahogany and the cedar, of which there are very large quantities.

There are plantations of the cocoanut tree, and millions of the nuts are exported yearly. The cocoa tree also grows very well, and the bean is of a very superior quality.

The cedar furnishes the material of the cigar boxes. The fruits of the island comprise nearly all those found in the tropics. The pineapple is indigenous to the soil. There were at the time of the discovery of the island six varieties of the sweet potato cultivated by the native Indians, as well as the yucca or cavassa and Indian corn. Although the forests are dense, very nearly impenetrable, they are inhabited by no wild animals larger than the wild dogs, which are, in fact, small wolves. These are pests to planters, as they destroy quantities of poultry and young cattle. The jutia, a small animal resembling a muskrat, living in trees and having the habits of the raccoon, is the only other animal of importance that is found. Birds in great number and variety here make their homes, and many migratory fowls use the island for a breeding place.

Characteristics of the People.

The spirit of the people is light and gay. The Latin mind is volatile and not given to mourning. Grief here, like hatred, is violent while it lasts, but smiles and laughter follow swiftly.

The race characteristics are distinctly Latin. The Cuban lady is charming. She moves with simple elegance, invariably having that great desideratum of most American women—an unaffected and graceful carriage. Bonnets and hats are things which, for the most part, she happily knows not at all, but she wears across her glancing shoulders or lightly thrown over her head a shawl of white or black lace. The highest examples of her are almost matchless as types of glorious, dark, feminine beauty, with their slight, well rounded figures, their wealth of billowy, blue black hair and the finely chiseled features of their sweet oval faces, which seem, after all, but the fit setting of glorious eyes, dark as night, soft as velvet, yet bright as winter stars. That the Cuban lady is not lacking in mentality, in native wit, cleverness and understanding she has often proved when transplanted to more stimulating climates. She has been a leader in the brilliant intellectual salons of Paris, and if at home she is seldom distinguished by high intellectual accomplishments it may charitably be supposed to be chargeable to a climate which renders protracted mental effort a real pain even to trained minds.

Under the favorable conditions of peace, when homes have not been marred and polluted by the rough and degrading touch of the trooper, the Cuban girl of quality is reared in the strictest refinement, and even the poor are more regardful of the proprieties than they are under the demoralizing influence of war. But the education of Cuban children has been sadly neglected. As late as 1855 not a primary school could be found in towns boasting 2,500 or 3,000 inhabitants. In 1851, when Cuba was compelled to contribute $9,000,000 in support of the army of Spain, the amount appropriated for public instruction in the island was less than $30,000.

A few years ago Baracoa, with 1,305 children, had no more than two public schools, with accommodation for 136 children, and costing for teachers' salaries, rent of building and other expenses the yearly sum of $780. Manzanillo, with 3,079 children, had four public schools, with an attendance of 185, their full capacity, at a yearly expense of $3,636 for salaries, rent of buildings, school material, etc. Las Tunas, with 1,297 children, had two schools, with 156 children, at an annual total cost of $1,160. The children of the well to do families were either educated at home or at private schools at a cost entirely beyond the means of the lower classes.

The gentleman of Cuba is well known. His hot blooded impetuosity and his open handed generosity are characteristics with which all the world is acquainted.

And now, when his visit is at an end, and his explorations are completed, and he dwells in pleasant retrospect upon the illimitable richness of this singularly interesting isle, the stranger is forced to admit that, with all her wealth of resource, Cuba must be accepted, as it has been classed by Cubans, as the country of manana (tomorrow), for though partially developed, her resources are to a large extent lost to all good purposes, and it is to the morning of liberty, the advancement of education and the concurrent emancipation of thought and action that Cubans must look for the rehabilitation of their loved isle and her acquirement of that place in the grand march of nations to which her innate wealth and worth entitle her.

WALTER J. DAVIS.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

SUGAR BEETS.

Their Profitable Culture—Chemical Fertilizers and Short Rotation.

The following practical points in regard to the profitable culture of the sugar beet are presented by a correspondent in The Country Gentleman:

The end of the campaign for 1897 at the Norfolk (Neb.) beet sugar plant gives an average yield in sugar of nearly 190 pounds per ton of beets. If an average price of $4 per ton is paid the farmer, there can be but little profit left for the sugar company. Under fairly average conditions sugar cane will produce twice the yield per ton. Sugar beets, however, will make a much better showing than this if properly grown. The mistake most farmers make is in growing a heavy crop at the expense of the sugar content. It is doubtful if more than 15 tons per acre can be grown with safety unless the quickly available chemical manures are used very liberally, and, what is of fully equal importance, used very intelligently.

By working plenty of barnyard manure into the soil a heavy crop may be made, but the sugar content will be low. The mineral fertilizers of barnyard manure are slow acting as compared with its ammonia. To get an idea of how much importance the mineral fertilizers are to sugar beets it is only necessary to compare the chemical analysis with the same figures for a staple crop such as corn. In the corn plant for every 100 pounds of nitrogen taken up by the crop there must also be taken up 215 pounds of phosphoric acid and 255 pounds of potash; for the sugar beet crop each 100 pounds of nitrogen must have to go with them 215 pounds of phosphoric acid and 445 pounds of potash. It is plainly evident, therefore, that a manure which gives very good results on corn will not answer for sugar beets. Furthermore, the corn plant has a wide reaching root system and can forage for plant food, while the sugar beet root system is confined to narrow limits, and the soil must be fed far more liberally.

It is now generally understood that sugar beets should follow a cultivated crop—that is, the ground should have been worked thoroughly the previous year, not only in order that the weeds may be well subdued, but also that the soil may be in a fine open condition. Corn is the ideal crop to precede sugar beets, as it answers all the requirements. A clover sod will answer, but it must be plowed late in the fall and thoroughly cross plowed in the spring. A short rotation should be used, as a sugar beet farmer is something of a specialist and should keep his soil in his specialty as much as possible. A fair rotation would be corn with crimson clover or other suitable legume broadcasted in August and the clover crop plowed under as late in the fall as possible. Cross plow the next year as early as possible and plant beets, to be followed the next year by corn—in fact, a two year rotation.

By this rotation all the farmyard manure should be used on the corn, with an application of about 400 pounds of kainit or 100 pounds of muriate of potash in July for the legume. On the sugar beets only chemical fertilizers should be used, and the applications per acre should be not less than 1,000 pounds of a fertilizer of the following analysis: Ammonia, 6 per cent; potash, 8 per cent; phosphoric acid, available, 6 per cent. The potash used should be in the form of sulphate unless it is applied the previous fall, when kainit or muriate may be used with perfect safety.

If the soil is in very good condition, even heavier applications may be used profitably, but the soil must be in a very fertile condition. It is a well tried maxim that the more fertilizer you use the more you can profitably use. A soil which produces but ten tons of fair sugar beets per acre may in a few years be made to produce 15 tons and of a much higher quality. It is all a matter of systematic fertilization.

Asparagus Under Irrigation.

The number of farmer's gardens in which we look in vain for an asparagus bed is a source of remark by the Denver Field and Farm, which comments thus: After once it is made and planted it requires less labor than almost any other part of the garden, and it yields in actual cash value as much or more than the same amount of ground would if planted to any other crop. Then it has a special value in that it furnishes a delightful, succulent dish for the table before any other green thing is available, with the possible exception of rhubarb and lasts until supplanted with abundance of peas and beans. If any of our readers are deficient in this matter, we hope they will remedy it the coming spring. Good 1-year-old plants are better than 2 or 3 year olds, and 75 will make a bed large enough for any family. Conover's Colossal is an old and well known variety. Columbia Mammoth White is a newer type and is an excellent variety. The asparagus plant thrives wonderfully on rich soil with plenty of irrigation.

Codling Moths In Cellars.

Wherever the codling moth is prevalent something may be done to destroy it by keeping close watch of cellar windows where apples are kept. Apples in the cellar are usually kept much too warm, and this causes the worm to hatch out much earlier than it would if they were buried under the snow. We have often found these moths at cellar windows in March, and sometimes as early as February. There can be no doubt that the moths live until the apples are set, and then deposit their eggs in them, even when they have been batched unusually early.—American Cultivator.